ÉDITION DE LUXE



THE GRAPHIC.

AN

ILLUSTRATED

> WEEKLY

NEWSPAPER.



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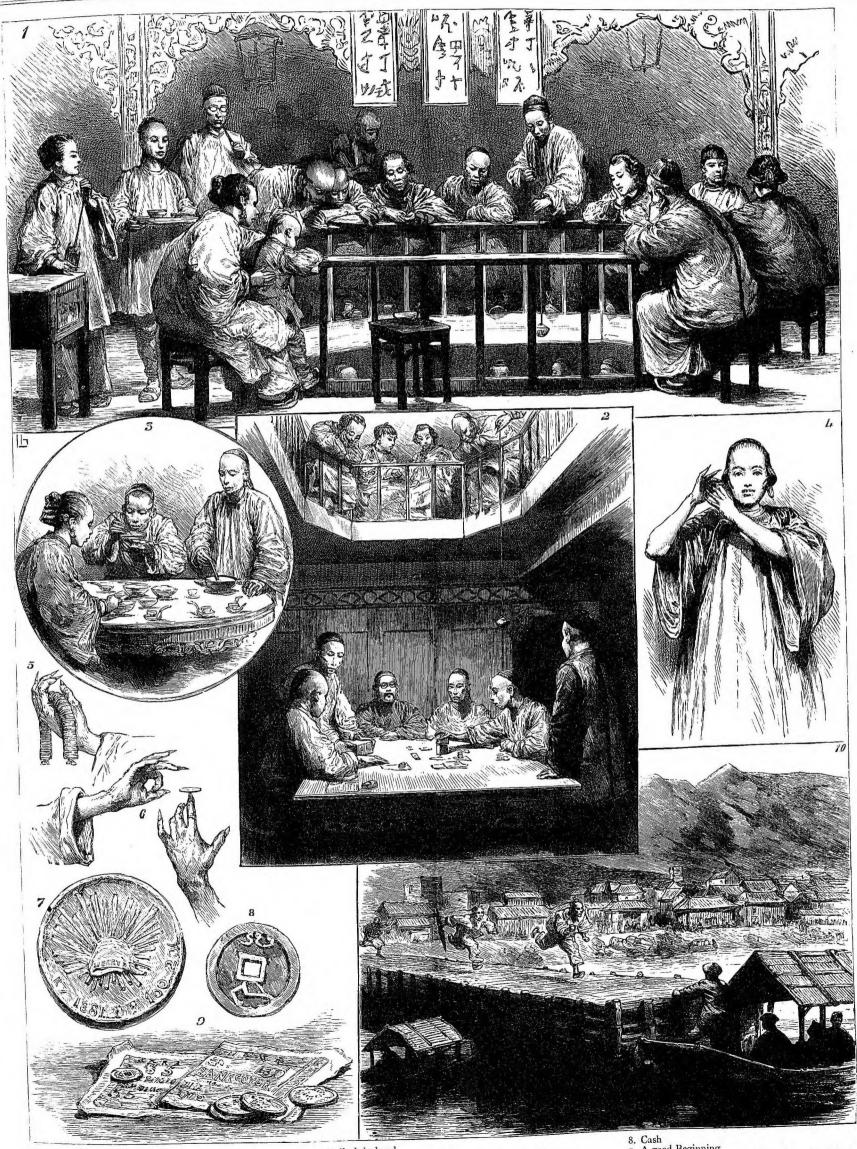
AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

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ÉDITION DE LUXE

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1889

THIRTY-TWO PAGES AND EXTRA SUPPLEMENT PRICE NINEPENCE By Post 91d.



- In the Gallery: Women watching the Play below
 The Players
 A Free Lunch is provided
 Staking her Ear-rings

- 5. Cash in hand
 6. "Balance Creditor:" Testing the Ring of a Mexican Dollar
 7. "Balance carried down"

- 8. Cash
 9. A good Beginning
 10. Gamblers hurrying to catch the Boat for Hong
 Kong



A SCOTCH SESSION. --- For a good many years the Scotch have complained rather bitterly of the neglect of their national business in Parliament. Session after Session has been devoted to the consideration of Irish grievances, and last year the House of Commons occupied itself with the Local Government Bill for England, while the affairs of the Northern Kingdom received, as usual, hardly any real attention. Apparently some compensation is now about to be made to Scotland for this unsatisfactory treatment. An elaborate series of Bills relating to Scotch Local Government has already been discussed, and, if we may judge from Mr. W. H. Smith's statement on the subject on Monday, the Government are resolved that in some form or other these measures shall become law. A Bill dealing with the Scotch Universities is also to be taken up in earnest, and passed. The Session, therefore, will probably be remembered chiefly as a Scotch Session, for, when the time for Prorogation comes, it will be felt that, with the exception of the Naval Defence Bill, the schemes for the benefit of Scotland have been the most important proposals submitted to Parliament. The Government have undoubtedly acted wisely in giving so much prominence to Scotch demands. It was never very likely that the discontent of Scotchmen would become serious, but in these days it is as well to prevent in good time the growth of feelings that may tend to give rise to troublesome national movements. The Lord Advocate should have no great difficulty in steering his Local Government Bills through Committee. Many objections have been made to them in detail, but their essential principles have received the approval of politicians of all parties. The Universities Bill may not, perhaps, be so easily disposed of. It involves the irritating question of theological tests, and that is sure to give occasion to a good deal of sharp debate.

THE END OF MR. GLADSTONE'S TOUR. -Last week we accused Mr. Gladstone of "singing flat," but, as we have a scrupulous desire to be fair, we must admit that his oratory improved towards the close of his journey. His speech on the Friday of last week at Plymouth, in which he argued that the granting of local autonomy had never caused separation, was a masterly performance, and was, moreover, very difficult to controvert. The obvious reply to it is, that Mr. Gladstone should forthwith produce a scheme of Home Rule which will be acceptable to both his British and Irish adherents, and then let the Conservatives and their Liberal allies decide whether this scheme is applicable to the special circumstances of the sister-island. But, as we have often had occasion to say before, the cause of Home Rule has been retarded far more by the violence and lawlessness of the Irish Nationalists that by Conservative opposition. Turning to Mr. Gladstone's tour in its practical aspect as a political campaign, it may fairly be pronounced moderately successful. We cannot accept Lord Granville's optimist remark, "Never did the wand of the magician wave with more effect." Compared with the Mid-Lothian speeches, the Wessex series seem tame and flat. Mr. Gladstone is ten years older than he then was, the issues before the public are different, and familiarity has diminished the respect once felt for these oratorical progresses. Nevertheless, when all that is disparaging has has been said, there remains a substantial residuum of success. Personal contact makes a great impression. Reading a man's speeches is not like hearing him deliver them, and then Mr. Gladstone is in many ways such a remarkable man that, quite apart from his speeches, he is well worth seeing. Rural folks do not say much, but they reflect more than volatile dwellers in towns, and therefore we cannot doubt that Mr. Gladstone's Western excursion has exercised a considerable influence, though we will not venture to prophesy that that influence will manifest itself at the polls when the next General Election takes place.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION FÍASCO. Lord Salisbury had nothing for it, we assume, but to sacrifice the Sugar Convention Bill to the exigencies of party unity. When it became apparent that the bulk of the Liberal Unionists, together with not a few Conservative members, set their faces against the measure, the Premier had only to choose between almost certain defeat and "a strategic movement to The abandonment of the Bill may therefore considered as a part of the price the country has to pay for refusing to make Mr. Parnell dictator of Ireland. In com. parison with that evil, the bounty-fed system is of course a mere fleabite. None the less is it a matter for regret that the first bold effort to free the sugar trade from the clutch of the Continental monopolist has been baffled mainly by the hostility of English Free Traders. Lord Hartington and his followers could not, apparently, get away from the fixed idea that Lord Salisbury was craftily attempting to introduce the thin end of the Protection wedge. They argued that it was in strict accordance with Cobdenite principles to buy sugar in the cheapest market, and, since the bounty system cheapened the foreign supply for a time, it would be heretical they conceived to look such a gracious gift-horse

in the mouth. This squeamishness seems a little out of place just at present, when sugar has gone up to about its old price, and seems likely to rise still higher. It will certainly do so, should the Continental beet-crop again fail; England has made herself mainly dependent on that source of supply. Whereas, were the trade set really free, there are many parts of the world which would take eagerly to the production of cane-sugar, and a natural level of prices would be established and maintained, instead of the market being liable to be revolutionised by the failure of some particular crop.

FATHER DAMIEN. --- At the meeting in Marlborough House on Monday the Prince of Wales delivered an excellent speech in support of the proposal that the English people should give emphatic and practical expression to their admiration for the heroic career of the late Father Damien. With the exception of General Gordon, no man of our time has produced a deeper impression on the popular imagination than Father Damien; and it will be strange if a large number of persons do not gladly take advantage of the present opportunity to do honour to his memory. The scheme submitted by the Prince of Wales has met with universal approval. It goes without saying that a monument should be erected at Molokai on the spot where the remains of the gentle and self-sacrificing priest are buried; and no one can doubt that if, as the Prince asserted, there are always some lepers in London, a special ward should be established for their benefit. It is equally obvious that much good may spring from the endowment of a travelling studentship, or studentships, for the study of leprosy, and from a careful investigation of the disease in India, one of its chief seats. A speedy solution of the problems connected with this mysterious and dreadful malady is not to be expected; but science has done so many wonderful things that it may ultimately even master leprosy, and, in the mean time, the first step to be taken is undoubtedly to find out all the facts that are within our reach. A more appropriate way of bearing witness to the reverence excited by Father Damien's spiritual greatness could not have been suggested. If he had been able to foresee the movement, he would have regarded it as the best possible reward for his labours.

STATE SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.---In the limited space at our command, we can only glance at the outlines of a scheme whose details occupy more than four columns of the Times. The plan, which is intended to secure for the wage-earning classes of the Empire a fair maintenance in the event of sickness and of disabling accident, and a pension in old age, has already been in operation for some years on a small scale. By the new law it assumes gigantic proportions. The benefits above referred to are to be granted in return for compulsory weekly payments, varying in amount according to the wages earned by the contributors, aided by a State subsidy. It is this latter feature which gives the scheme a Socialistic character, and which, from an English point of view, renders its ultimate success problematical. As in all benefit societies, the expenses will become greater as the original mass of contributors gravitates towards age and infirmity; the administration of the fund will require a large body of paid functionaries; and the State will have much more difficulty in discriminating between genuine and assumed illness than is the case with small voluntary societies, where the Relieving Committee are personally acquainted with all the members. Germany is a poor country, as we may judge from the average rate of wages earned by the participators in the scheme. These vary from 17%. 10s. in the lowest class, to 48% in the highest. Thus the most prosperous of wage-earners is not reckoned to receive more than a pound a week. Germany is also, owing to her vast military armaments, a heavily-taxed country; and there can be little doubt as years go on that the State subsidy for insurance purposes will be found a serious additional burden. Philanthropists everywhere will watch the practical working of the scheme with extreme interest, but its ultimate success seems very dubious.

THE AUXILIARY FORCES. --- Not often since the present Session began has the House of Commons spent its time more profitably than when discussing the Votes for the Auxiliary Forces. Some nonsense was talked, of course; never mind what question is "up" certain members seem to consider that they owe it as a duty to their constituents to show with how little wisdom the world is governed. But most of the criticisms were pertinent, and a very humili picture it is which they outline for unfortunate John Bull. Whether the Militia, the Yeomanry, or the Volunteers be under consideration, the old homely adage about spoiling a ship for a ha'porth of tar applies. On each of these forces the country annually spends a heavy sum, but each remains grossly inefficient because the War O.fice cannot screw up courage to spend a trifle more. Not only is the Militia short of its proper numerical strength by about onethird, but those in the ranks are only half-trained. It is the same with the Yeomanry; and in both cases the reason is that any extension of the annual training period would involve extra expense. The Volunteers, on the other hand, keep up their training with praiseworthy diligence, although it costs many considerable sacrifices. But, in

spite of their zeal, they would be practically useless in any emergency, for want of field equipment. And why is not that essential furnished by the State? Because it would involve increased expense. It is in musketry instruction that all three bodies are mainly deficient as soldiers. The Volunteers have improved somewhat in this respect since the new conditions governing the capitation grant were imposed. But their shooting is still far below the mark, while the Militia and Yeomanry are, as a rule, as erratic shots as Mr. Winkle. Nor can it ever be otherwise until the period of annual training is so lengthened as to admit of musketry instruction being imparted in a methodical and painstaking manner.

REFUGEES IN SWITZERLAND. Some English Liberals have raised an outcry against Germany, Austria, and Russia for having expostulated with Switzerland about the way in which she has hitherto interpreted her duties with regard to foreign residents. There would have been some reason for indignation if a serious attempt had been made to prevent the Republic from extending hospitality to political refugees. If Switzerland did not possess this right, she could hardly claim to be an independent country. Besides, it is for the interest of the world in general that there should be, as a French paper has quaintly put it, "a hospital for the wounded in political strife." England has always been gad to afford shelter to those who seek it on her shores, and she would have little sympathy with Powers which sought to deprive any other State of a right which she herself values. The question now in dispute, however, is, whether Switzerland is entitled to allow refugees to plot against the countries of whose laws they happen to disapprove. This involves issues very much more important than those relating to the mere right of asylum, and it seems most unreasonable to complain of the three Imperial Governments for having taken what are simply precautions for their own safety. Some years ago England was much excited, and a little alarmed, by a series of dynamite outrages. At that time none of us quite liked the idea that the people who committed the outrages were permitted to mature their schemes in America. Wny should we expect that the authorities at Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg should, in analogous circumstances, display an equanimity which we ourselves did not display? Happily, Switzerland seems disposed to consider the subject in a fair and honourable spirit, and we may anticipate that she will give adequate guarantees against the abuse of the security enjoyed by strangers, not less than by natives, under her laws.

OUR NAVY. --- Mr. Labouchere allowed the discussion of the Naval Estimates on Tuesday to take place without executing the terrible threats which he uttered on Monday, the result being that the debate in question was instructive without being obstructive. One of the points raised belongs to a matter of very ancient controversy, namely, whether the Government should execute the work of ship-construction themselves, or trust to the resources of private firms. Mr. Cobden, we remember, strongly advocated the latter plan, and even maintained that a war would be more economically and efficiently carried on if entrusted to a contractor. Just now the pendulum has a tendency to swing in the opposite direction, and the Government are asked why they don't make their own armour-plates. Lord George Hamilton replies that it would cost a great deal of money to lay down the necessary plant, and that after all the plates made would probably not be so good as those suppled by the private firms. In fact, the system now adopted seems both sensible and economical, namely, to do some of the work in Government yards, and to have some of it executed by private enterprise. We cannot see mu h force in Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's complaints of the rails made on defenceless seaports during the Naval Manauv es last year. His argument appeared to be that such adventures were useless, as no hostile Power would make such an attack. We are unable to agree in this sanguine view. When national passions are aroused, chivalry is wont to be roughly thrust aside, and the capture of fishing-smacks—a favourite Channel amusement of the French during the old war-may in a future war be varied by the bombardment of coast-towns which were scarcely in existence eighty or ninety years ago Lastly, let us hope that our Chief Constructor will be induced to go to sea with the Channel Fleet this autumn He ought not to be like that famous First Lord, Sir Joseph Porter, whose motto was "Stick close to your desk, and never go to sea." On the contrary, if he finds himself on board a torpedo-boat on such a genial day as Whit Monday was, he would doubtless get some valuable hints for future efforts in naval architecture.

STANLEY AND EMIN.—Brief as is the news just to hand from Zanzibar, it has a distinctly favourable aspect in some respects. That Emin Pasha should have abandoned his Quixotic resolve to hold on to the Equatorial provinces is, by itself, a gain to humanity. Had he remained at Wadelai, his destruction by the Mahdists was only a question of time. Scarcely less gratifying is it to learn that Tippoo Tib is personally co-operating in the endeavour to open a way to the East Coast. Mr. Stanley has trusted this man all along, and, judging from present appearances, his confidence was not misplaced. All the same, it will be glad tidings indeed to

learn that Tippoo Tib's loyalty nas endured to the end. It will be put to severe strain as the retreating party approaches the coast, and gets within touch of the armed Arab bands who are fighting the Germans. According to one account, who are fighting the Germans. Tippoo Tib should reach Zanzibar next month; according 11ppoo 110 should November. This difference of estimate to another, not distribute the enigmatical tenour of the letters is probably due to the enigmatical tenour of the letters is propably the letters received from Ujiji, or rather, perhaps, to errors in the telegraphic summary. Balancing one probability against another, it seems quite within the bounds of possibility for Tippoo Tib to accomplish the journey before the end of July. And that calculation carries with it the assumption that Mr. Stanley and Emin Pasha will not be far behind. The only object in employing the ex-slave King as an are and to obtain supplies for the main body. If, therefore, a wide gap intervened between the advance force and the fugitive garrison, the raison d'être of the former would he lost.

THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.--It has been decided that the building for the National Portrait Gallery is to be crected on the space now vacant at the back of the National Gallery, facing St. Martin's Church and the new Charing Cross Road. We are not sure that it is a good plan to bring the two Galleries into a sort of competition with one another; for, instructive and interesting as the National Portrait Gallery is, it cannot claim to have anything like so strong a charm as the older and more cosmopolitan institu-The site, however, has the advantage of being central, and we must hope that the portraits of our great men will not be neglected because, from the artistic point of view, only a few of them can be ranked with the masterpieces of the National Gallery. It is strange that this collection of portraits has hitherto excited comparatively little popular interest. A more valuable collection of the kind does not exist in any country, and no one who has even a slight knowledge of our political, social, and intellectual history can fail to be impressed by at least some of its treasures. It makes the past live again, and conveys an extraordinarily vivid sense of the continuity of our national development. When the portraits are in their places in the new building, classes of boys and girls should often be taken to see them. A glance at the faces of the men who have made any period illustrious would do more for an intelligent young student than any amount of dry reading or lecturing. We trust the School Board will keep this in mind, and, when the proper time comes, give some good advice to their schoolmasters and schoolmistresses on the subject. Even now the Gallery might be used as a great educational institution by teachers who are within easy reach of it at the East End.

OUR FOOD, AND WHAT IT GOES THROUGH .to say, what it goes through before it reaches our mouths, If we could see all the processes, some of the more sensitive among us would forswear all food except eggs, and vegeta-bles which had been purified by boiling water. Fortunately, however, it is only on rare occasions that we do become cognisant of these unsavoury proceedings, and, as the old proverb holds good, "What the eye never sees the heart never grieves," most of us consume the allotted peck of dirt during our life-time without complaint. At intervals, however, unpleasant revelations are made. Some years ago, we remember-it was just before some of the new baking companies started-most repulsive descriptions were circulated concerning the kneading of dough by hand-half-naked men, streaming with perspiration, often with sores on their hands and arms, no proper ventilation, and whole battalions of black beetles galloping around. Ugh! Let us draw the curtain, and hope that nowadays our bread is prepared in more cleanly fashion. Then there was a butchers' scare, it was reported that an objectionable practice existed of blowing into the joints of meat in order to make them look plump, and it was alleged that this office was often performed by persons with foul breath or diseased lungs. And now H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has kindly provided us with another scare relating to the same blue-frocked fraternity. The Meat Market has been ablaze with excitement. "Who is the leper?" every one has been asking; and the mere question has dulled the edge of appetite when contemplating some smoking joint. But let us take heart, most of our food is subjected to fire, and fire is a wonderful purifier.

THE COMMISSIONAIRES.—No doubt Sir Edward Walter felt last Sunday that he was fully rewarded for the thirty years of ceaseless toil which he has devoted to building up the Corps of Commissionaires. He now has the satisfaction of feeling that the institution is too firmly rooted in England to wither when his fostering care is taken away. Whether it thrives in the colonies or not, there is ample room for its development in the United Kingdom. But, to enable it to rise to the level of its opportunities, the endowment fund must be considerably augmented. It is from this source that the pay of the staff comes, Sir Edward Walter being opposed to taxing the men for the expenses of control and management. Since, therefore, the wider the ramifications of the corps, the greater the cost of the staff, it is clear that the first thing is to strengthen the fund which provides for the staff, it has which provides for working expenses. So far, it has been mainly made up by subscriptions from the Army

and Navy, but the time has come for the civilian community to bear a share of the burden. There is no more deserving institution even in this land of bountiful benevolence. It now furnishes nearly 1,800 retired soldiers and sailors with the means of living in comfort and respectability, while at the same time bestowing a great boon on society at large. Sir Edward Walter himself has given thirty years of his life, free, gratis, and for nothing. Estimating the monetary value of his services at only 500%. per annum, he is practically a donor of 15,000% to the Endowment Fund. It is a great gift from one man, not to speak of the years of anxiety before the corps got through the troubles of infancy. And there could be to him no more acceptable way of showing the public appreciation of his generosity than by enabling him to establish divisions of the corps at Birmingham, Bristol, Newcastle, and any other large towns where there are openings.

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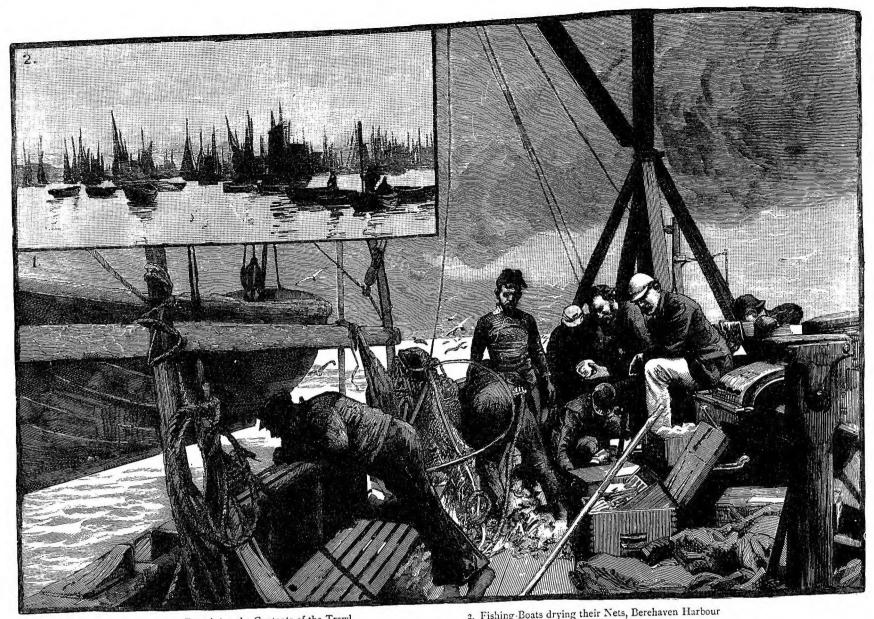


AT A CHINESE GAMBLING HOUSE

AT A CHINESE GAMBLING HOUSE

Although public gambling is forbidden by the law in China, gaming houses flourish in every city, and are thronged by wooers of fortune of all classes. To such a point do the Chinese carry their passion for the gaming-table, that it is by no means an unusual thing for an unlucky gambler, as a last resource, to stake his clothes, and finally to be turned out in the street in a suit of sacking, of which the proprietors of the tables make him a present. The sketches in our illustrations were taken at Kowloon, a town situated on the mainland, about three miles from Hong Kong, and whither the Chinese denizens of our settlement resort to indulge in the pursuit of their favourite vice. Various methods of gaming are practised. In the one shown there is a small box; this is placed under a cover and turned round several times, and stakes are placed on four numbers on the table. Then the cover is taken off, and the number to which a white band marked on the box points wins three times the stake. The gallery above is mainly used by women, whose stakes are taken by an attendant and let down in a little basket, as shown in one of the illustrations.

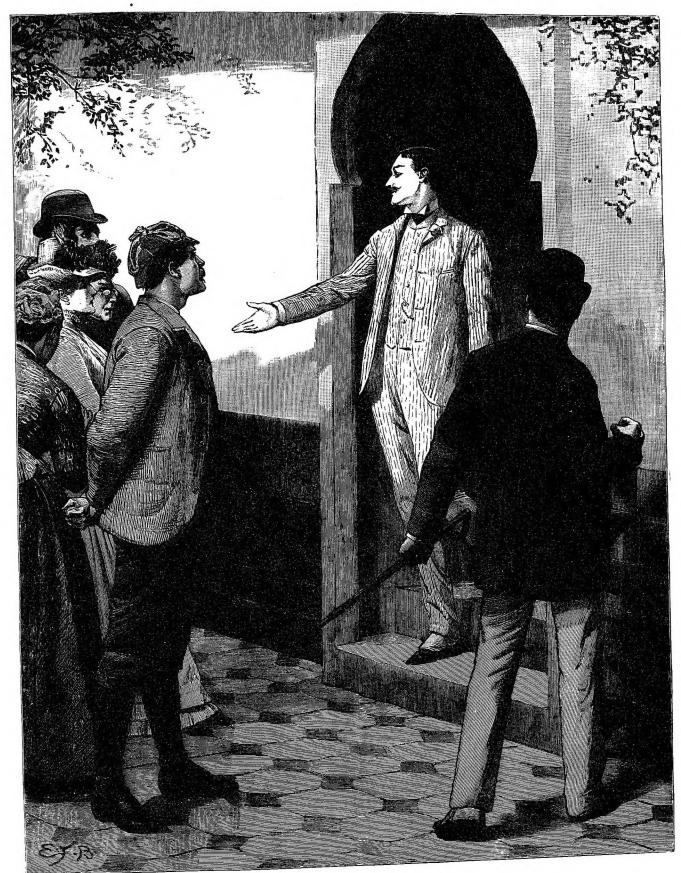
(For remainder of "Our Illustrations" see page 681)



2. Fishing-Boats drying their Nets, Berehaven Harbour 1. Examining the Contents of the Trawl SCIENTIFIC DEEP-SEA DREDGING OFF THE WEST COAST OF IRELAND



THE RUSH-BEARING FESTIVAL IN GRASMERE CHURCH, WESTMORELAND



DRAWN BY E. F. BREWTNALL, R.W.S.

Harold moved slowly down the steps towards Iris.

SHEM" OF TENTS "THE

By GRANT ALLEN,

AUTHOR OF "THIS MORTAL COIL." "THE DEVIL'S DIE," &c.

CHAPTER XLIX. CONDITIONS OF PEACE

"Well, but what does he mean, dear?" Mrs. Knyvett was the fir to ask, with a gasp, breaking the ominous silence that fell for a moment over the whole hushed little group at the sound of Harold's strangely significant words.

"I ... I don't know, mamma," Iris answered, undaunted still in heart, but taken aback somewhat by Harold's resolute attitude. "I think he must mean that ... that he has some claim or other we haven't yet heard about to Sidi Aia."

"He means confounded impudence; that's just what he means," I'ncle Tom burst out, with a burly bluster, walking up the step to confount his opponent, angrily. "The fellow's been juggling in your absence with Sir Arthur's letters and papers, I suppose, and thinks he's succeeded in mudding up a claim against you. But it won't do. I'm not the man to be put off with that sort of humbug. He's got the wrong person by the ear this time to deal with."

"Oh, Miss Knyvett, Miss Knyvett," old Sarah cried out, in dismay, rushing down the steps and flinging her arms round Iris's neck, passionately; "it isn't my fault, my dear. I couldn't help it. Mr. Knyvett, he came over here three days ago, or so, with a paper in his hand; and he said how he'd found a new will, and how the house and grounds was all his, and he was come to stay, and I must look upon him, henceforth, as a master, and that kind of

thing. And I said, had he any orders from you? And he said, no, he hadn't; he needed no orders; he came entirely on his own authority; and Sidi Aia was his own, not a bit of yours; but he'd be glad, when you returned, to welcome you back for a while, as his guest, to it. And what could I do, my dear, with him coming like that, and threatening to call in the gendarmes if I tried to resist him!"

guest, to it. And what count in the gendarmes if I tried to resist that, and threatening to call in the gendarmes if I tried to resist that, and threatening to call in the gendarmes if I tried to resist him!"

As she spoke, Harold moved slowly down the steps towards Iris. He cast an angry glance at Uncle Tom as he passed—surely those Kabyle fellows, if they were anything of shots, might have managed to put a hole through that broad mark, his waistcoat, and rid him at once of a dangerous and experienced opponent! The least among the marksmen of Wimbledon could not have missed it. But, no matter for that; the day was his, quand mêne. He had fairly conquered all along the line. He could afford now to be gentlemanly and generous. And to a man of taste, like Harold Knyvett, the expansive and liberal gentlemanly policy is always, in the end, the pleasantest and most congenial one.

"Iris," he murmured, coming up to her close, with a sickly smile, and holding out an obtrusively cordial hand, which Iris, in her righteous wrath, did not deign so much as to notice, "there's no necessity for any scene just here. I desire this matter should at first be talked out in a friendly way, as between principals alone. An amicable arrangement on family grounds would, I'm sure, be easiest and most pleasing to all of us. Such an arrangement I can

readily submit to you if you'll allow me the pleasure of twenty minutes' conversation with you alone in my library. Perhaps you could spare me so much just now of your valuable time. So glad to see you looking so blooming too, in spite of your shock. It's best we should understand one another distinctly, you know, from the very beginning."

we should understand the very beginning."

"I shall decidedly object to any proposal of the sort," Uncle Tom burst out, with a very red face, blocking the staircase with his capacious frame. "If Iris desires to hold any business communication of any sort with you, the regular thing will be for her to conduct her case."

cation of any sort with you, the regular thing will be for her to conduct her case——"

But Iris cut him short, before he could get any further, with an imperious nod of her self-willed little head. Though her physical courage had failed her completely before the cut-throat bands of the insurgent Kabyles, she had moral courage enough left still to face a hundred interviews with her cousin Harold. She knew what the man wanted as well as if he had told her, and she preferred to say No to that degrading proposal before the eyes of no living witness. If Harold must again insult her by the hateful offer of his hand—that lying, scheming, mean wretch of a Harold—at least she would take care he did not insult her before the face even of her own nearest and dearest relations.

"I'll go with him, Uncle Tom dear," she put in, boldly, soothing his arm with her tiny hand. "I'm not afraid to conduct my own case in person, in such a matter, thank you. Harold has nothing

o say to me, I know, that your presence could possibly in any way nfluence. I'll settle this question with him alone. You and he can talk over business arrangements together afterwards."

Harold accepted the last sentence at once as all but equivalent to Harold accepted the last sentence at once as all but equivalent to a partial surrender, and smiled benignly, with his prospective triumph. In the hour of success he would not be hard upon the fallen foe. "Perhaps," he remarked, with his blandest West End rollteness, "your mother and Mr. Whitmarsh will step into my drawing-room and take a chair while they wait for us for the present, Iris. An I the lady in the bare feet, too—I haven't the pleasure of her personal acquaintance, it's true—but still, as she seems to be one of the party—I dare say, Sarah, you can make her comfortable in the kitchen somehow."

He didn't suspect, of course, that Meriem could understand him; but the fiery flush that mantled the Kabyle girl's sunburnt face, from forehead to neck, was hardly so intense as that which overspread Iris's sensitive cheek at this unintentional rudeness to her lrave Algerian cousin. Even Uncle Tom, who had never been pre-

l rave Algerian cousin. Even Uncle Tom, who had never been pre-disposed in favour of the Claimant, but whose personal dislike to that Paynim maiden had been naturally lessened by the story of her gallant attempt to cross the mountains for their safety's sake, till it gamant attempt to cross the mountains for their safety's sake, this is now sank all at once to zero, being metamorphosed into a feeling of positive friendliness by the sudden appearance on the scene of this new impostor—even Uncle Tom himself turned round to the blushing Kabyle girl kindly, with a still deeper tint reddening his already red and indigenent free and lawing his hand on her shoulder said to ing Kabyle girl kindly, with a still deeper tint reddening his already red and indignant face, and laying his hand on her shoulder, said to her in his most gently paternal voice, "Come along, Meriem my child; you must be tired after your journey; we'll go and take a seat, till this business is finished, in Iris's drawing-room."

But Iris followed Harold blindly into the library, and there fell rather than seated herself in the big arm chair, while the new proprietor of Sidi Aia took a place at some distance on the divan connesite

opposite.
"Well?" she said coldly, as he wriggled into his seat, looking up

"Well?" she said coldly, as he wriggled into his seat, looking up in his face with a defiant expression.

"Well," Harold replied, keeping his eyes directly fixed on hers, lest she should have it to say that he didn't dare to look her in the face; "I suppose you can guess what this means, Iris. The story's a short one. Briefly, I was suffering from nervous irritation at the office in London—overwork, I suppose, entailing loss of memory—so I consulted Yate-Westbury, the well-known specialist in such cases, who advised me to try a trip to Algiers. And that, you see, accounts for my coming here."

"I see," Iris answered, gazing back at him stonily. He quavered

tor my coming here."

"I see," Iris answered, gazing back at him stonily. He quavered before the steady stare of those beautiful blue eyes, but he kept on nevertheless upon his straight path with cynical fortitude.

"Well, after I got here, stopping next door as I did with Yate-Westbury, I naturally took an early opportunity of calling round, and looking over Uncle Arthur's place, by good old Sarah's kind permission."

and looking over Uncle Arthur's place, by good old Sarah's kind permission."

"I see," Iris replied once more, with rigid emphasis. "In short, you took an early opportunity, after your kind, of prowling about my house while I was away by deluding my servant with the practically untrue excuse of cousinhood."

Harold winced. "Not your house, Iris," he answered, abruptly, and with some asperity. "That's exactly what I'm coming to. You anticipate too fast. But just at first, of course, I wasn't aware of that myself. However, as it happens, I didn't come uninvited. I called at Aunt Amelia's special request to bring her bronchitis kettle, which I'd carried all the way from London; and Sarah, learning I was Sir Arthur's nephew, naturally asked me in to view the villa—a piece of hospitality which you, apparently, would not

the villa—a piece of hospitality which you, apparently, would not have extended to your own relations."

It is bowed courteously. "You interpret my sentiments with absolute correctness," she replied, in the same cold and freezing tone

absolute correctness," she replied, in the same cold and freezing tone as ever.

"We shall see about that soon," Harold went on, with a faint attempt at something like gallantry. "Iris, let's be reasonable. I don't want to be hard upon you. I don't want to quarrel. I want to be friends. We were children together, you know, and always friendly. Let's be friendly still; don't let a matter of money come between us like a shadow. I'm prepared to make a liberal arrangement, a most liberal arrangement, if you'll only listen to reason. But wait awhile for that; facts first; this is what happened. I brought Yate-Westbury to the house quite casually one afternoon, and as he was trying a lot of keys on a concealed drawer in Sir Arthur's davenport, suddenly, to his surprise, one of them fitted it. Well, he opened the drawer, of course, and turned over the papers; and among them, to my immense astonishment, as well as his own,"—Iris bit her lip to stifle a sarcastic smile—"came across a will of Sir Arthur's, later in date than the one you found in London, leaving everthing absolutely to me, and naming recame across a will of Sir Arthur's, later in date that the one you found in London, leaving everthing absolutely to me, and naming me also as sole executor. So that Sidi Aia and all the English property's really mine. And I grieve to say you're not benefited a single penny by the final disposition."

"Is that all?" Iris asked, with an impatient movement, gazing the bir frieidly.

"No, that's not all," Harold answered, rising from the divan, and "No, that's not all," Haroid answered, rising from the divan, and drawing a chair very tentatively a foot or two nearer to his pretty cousin. "Iris," and he leant across towards her with a persuasive air and a killing smile, "I know you don't want to be friends—that's, unfortunately, obvious; but I can't bear to think this money should sever us—this wretched money—a mere matter of a few acres of land and a few pounds at the banker's—we who were always such coold friends before—and I who have always loved you as a cousing snould sever us—this wretched honey—a fiele finate of a few actes of land and a few pounds at the banker's—we who were always such good friends before—and I, who have always loved you as a cousin, and have lately learned how much more profoundly and intimately I loved you as a friend and an admirer, not to say as a lover. I couldn't bear, Iris, to deprive you of your wealth, or, rather, of the wealth you once erroneously supposed to be yours; and I'm longing to make a proposition to you now which will leave it yours just as fully as ever. I don't want you to give me an answer at once—in your present frame of mind, I'm afraid I know what that answer would be—I want delay, I want respite; I want you to turn the matter over and consider it... Iris, I asked you to marry me once. You were then, you thought, rich, and I was a beggar. Today, you see, the tables are, unhappily, turned. It is I who am rich, and you who have practically next to nothing. I regret the change, but I won't let you lose by it. For your sake, for your dear sake, I'm willing that things should remain almost the same as ever. If, after due consideration, you can find it in your heart to change your mind, and consent to marry me, I'll make a settlement of half the property upon you, so that you will still be rich, and, as my wife, will practically possess it all absolutely. . . Now, don't of half the property upon you, so that you will still be rich, and, as my wife, will practically possess it all absolutely. . . . Now, don't answer at once, Iris; take time to think. Remember, I adore you, I worship you, I love you; and what I care about in this is not the money—the paltry, miserable, wretched money—I'd fling that in the sea if I could gain your approbation by so doing—but you, my beloved, my queen, my darling. I love you, Iris, and I must, I will, I shall make you marry me!"

His hands were trembling now, but with natural emotion, and he

I shall make you marry me!"

His hands were trembling now, but with natural emotion, and he meant it as he spoke—he meant every word of it. The presence of that pure and beautiful girl had raised him for a moment, rogue and forger as he was, out of his own vile self; and he felt he could really fling the money into the Mediterranean—that stolen money—if only he could win Iris's love by so flinging it. Her sweet face kept down for awhile the mad impulses that struggled for mastery within him. He was quivering with excitement, but it was the honestest excitement he had known for months—the sanest, the purest, the least selfish and self-centred. He longed for Iris to enjoy his wealth; he longed to share his wealth with Iris. That idea for the second

kept him tolerably sane. He was almost as rational and collected

But Iris rose as he finished his speech—that vile speech of his—the wretch, who judged her so much by his own base standard that he thought he could buy Iris Knyvett for money—and standing he thought he could buy Iris Knyvett for money—and standing before him sublime, in her full height (how imposing a good woman looks in her five feet six of righteous indignation!) she answered him passionately, with a wild outburst of speech, "Never! NEVER! NEVER! NEVER!. Harold, I need no time to consider. I don't want to pollute myself by hearing what to you say. I loathe and detest you for your horrid deception that day at Kensington. I loathe and detest you for your horrid attempt to buy me to-day. I don't know whether you've forged this will or not; I don't know whether Uncle Tom can fight you over it or not; I don't know whether you can filch away my property or not; but, rich or poor, forger or liar, success or failure, I'll never marry you—never, never, never, never. For money, I care a great deal you—never, never, never, never. For money, I care a great deal less than nothing. You may do your worst, but you won't alter me. And lest you should still continue to hope, and scheme, and plan, and appear me with your borrible attentions and your borrible. plan, and annoy me with your horrible attentions and your base pian, and annoy me with your horrible attentions and your base proposals, I'll tell you the truth at one fell blow: I've already accepted a better man than you—ten thousand times better; and if we starve together, through your machinations, him I'll marry, and no other." And she moved towards the door with that resolute air which, as Harold Knyvett instinctively perceived, implied that the question between them was closed for ever

question between them was closed for ever.

Harold followed her through the stately Saracenic archway, twirling the reinstated button with a nervous twitching in his tremulous fingers. "Very good," he said, coldly, the devil within him re-asserting its hateful sway once more. "It's open war, then, to the knife, Miss Knyvett. You leave yourself no door for escape or mercy. This will shall be proved—and you'll be beggared—beggared!"

It is didn't see him as she sweet from the root with the beggared. question between them was closed for ever.

Iris didn't see him as she swept from the room with her back turned to him. If she had, she would have observed that his face as he spoke, for all his calmness, was distorted with rage, and hideous to gaze upon. It looked like the face of a devil, or a monics.

CHAPTER L.

OPEN WAR

In the drawing-room opposite, Uncle Tom was seated on an oriental ottoman in the pretty arched recess between the two deep windows, while Meriem by his side, with eyes cast round in wonder upon that beautiful room, was conversing with the red-faced old gentleman eagerly and unreservedly as to what the bad man could possibly want with dear lrie. This disappearant was worse indeed than possibly want with dear Iris. This denouement was worse, indeed, than her worst anticipations. It was clear the bad man had asserted his claim to ruin Iris. In the centre of the room, Mrs. Knyvett occupied her active mind in turning over the ornaments on the occasional tables, unconscious of the crisis, to see if they'd been properly dusted in her daughter's absence; while on one side Eustace and Vernon were conversing in an undertone, exchanging ideas on this sudden alteration in the appear of their joint matrimonial proposets. Vernon were conversing in an undertone, exchanging states sudden alteration in the aspect of their joint matrimonial prospects. To whom, thus engaged, enter Iris with a sweep, her face showing all the air of a tragedy queen; closely followed by Harold in the rear, composing his features with great difficulty into a sufficiently with the property with the support of the property with the property of th calm and quiet frame to suit his expected interview with that old fool Whitmarsh.

As they entered, Uncle Tom rose abruptly, and motioned Iris to As they entered, Uncle Tom rose abruptly, and motioned first to a seat by the window with old-fashioned courtesy. The discomfited heiress sat down with emphasis by Meriem's side, holding her cousin's hand tight in her own. Meriem guessed from her hot flushed face and her downcast eyes what the bad man had been saying to discompose her. But Harold drew up a chair as if nothing out of the usual had lately happened, and addressed his discourse at once with ostentatious frankness to the ruffled old barrister.

"Mr. Whitmarsh," he said, fumbling with one hand in his breast pocket for a well-known paper, "a worldly-wise person, with the

pocket for a well-known paper, "a worldly-wise person, with the fear of litigation before his eyes, would not, perhaps, take the bold step I am about to take. He would leave you to find out at your step I am about to take. He would leave you to find out at your leisure for your own side the line of action he proposed to adopt, and allow you to govern yourself as best you might accordingly. But this present business lies, fortunately, all within the family. We're all relations, and all, I trust, friends."

"No," Uncle Tom thundered out sullenly, and then was silent.

"All relations or connections, at least," Harold went on, less glibly, fumbling still with his right hand in a nervous way in that

left breast-pocket; "and you're all now staying as guests in my house, so that I'm naturally anxious, as a mere matter of hospitality, to do the straightforward and honourable thing by every one

"The determination does you the highest credit," Uncle Tom interposed, eyeing him close and long through his forensic eyeglass.

"And I think it right, therefore, to explain to you here at full the control of the con length what I've just been explaining in hasty outline in the library

He drew the paper—that precious paper—with a flourish from his left breast-pocket, and deposited it, with much show of internal reluctance, on the little Moorish occasional table. Then, in slow and deliberate words, he repeated once more at greater length the official story, so to speak, of its accidental discovery by Dr. Yate-Westbury in the secret drawer of Sir Arthur's davenport. Uncle Westbury in the secret drawer of Sir Arthur's davenport. Uncle Tom listened with a settled expression of profound scepticism on his acute round face. "Ah, well, my fine fellow," he thought to himself, with an internal smile of malicious triumph at Harold's approaching discomfiture, "you've done for yourself this time, anyhow, you may be certain. The thing's a forgery, as sure as a gun; and if it's a forgery, I'm cocksure to be able to detect it." But Harold, never heeding that cynical smile, went on with his story to the bitter end, and then proceeded further to relate the generous offer he had just made in the library to Iris, "which my cousin," he said, coldly, "has been ill-advised enough, I regret to sav. to decline with unnecessary warmth of sentiment and language. say, to decline with unnecessary warmth of sentiment and language. Under these painful circumstances, unpleasant as such a course must be to me, nothing remains for me but to prove the new will; and lest you should ever say I'd taken you by surprise, and not given you all due warning, I've brought the document with me here a day that you may judge for yourself of its authorities and given you all due warning, I've brought the document with me here to-day, that you may judge for yourself of its authenticity and validity. This is it," and he took it up from the table affectionately, with a warm smile of parental partiality—his bantling, his favourite, his own pet handiwork. "If you'll take the trouble to cast your eye down that," he said, with an air of profound conviction, "I think you'll agree with me that Iris would have done far better for herself if she'd accepted my equitable, and even generous, offer."

Uncle Tom took up the paper from the table with the same sceptical and supercitious smile as ever. This tyro to suppose he could forge a will that would baffle the acutest and most experienced hand in the whole Probate and Divorce Division! The experienced hand in the whole Probate and Divorce Division! The thing was monstrous, absurd, incredible. But as he read and read, both Eustace Le Marchant and Harold Knyvett, who were standing by and watching his features closely, perceived a change come slowly over his purple face. He was no longer amused; he was by rapid stages, first puzzled, then surprised and annoyed, then vexed and baffled, then finally angry, and very indignant. That he should show his anger, Harold knew by a keen intuition for a certain sign of the success of his strategy. If the will were bad, if the signature were doubtful, if a flaw had been suspected in the law of the case, or the wording of the documents. If a loophole had been of the case, or the wording of the documents, if a loophole had been

left for escape anywhere, that old fool Whitmarsh, with his profesleft for escape anywnere, that old fool Whitmarsh, with his professional skill and his legal acumen, would of course have spotted it; and if he had spotted it, he would have pounced down then and there, with the savage joy of battle in his keen old eyes, upon the expectant culprit. But his silence and his wrath, his internal fuming, were auguries of good for Harold's success; the greatest authority on the subject of wills in all England had no weapon left in the subject of the subj impotent rage with which to meet and face that magnificent device

Harold twisted the top button off its thread once more in his transport of delight, and then played, for a change, with the empty

button-hole.

button-hole.

"You scoundrel!" Uncle Tom cried, finding words at last, and rising up in his wrath, with an eager desire to strangle the fellow then and there, as he sat smiling and fidgetting inanely before him. "Don't try to come any of your nonsense over me! You forged this will yourself, and you know you forged it."

Harold's thin lips curled gracefully up, and he lowered his head with polite sarcasm.

"That will be for a Court of justice in England to determine."

he answered, coldly.
"Did he forge it, Uncle Tom?" Iris asked from her corner, with

"Did he forge it, Uncle Tom?" Iris asked from her corner, with perfect calmness, turning round to her uncle. "Are you sure it's a forgery? Can you be quite certain about it?"

"Quite certain," Uncle Tom answered, gasping hard for breath. But he wrote with a pencil on the back of an envelope, which he handed across to her for greater security, "A forgery, beyond the shadow of a doubt, my dear, but the cleverest secondrel I ever knew for all that. There's absolutely nothing tangible to go upon. It's as clever as sin. He'll prove his will, and we can never disprove it." disprove it."

At that outward and visible sign of the old man's defeat Harold

At that outward and visible sign of the old main's geleat fraced sat and chuckled inwardly to himself.

"It's not too late even now, Mr. Whitmarsh," he observed, in a low and gracious tone. "I'm open still to negotiations. If you'd like to use your influence with Iris on the subject.—"

But before he could finish that sentence in his cowardly throat Vernon Blake had risen from his place in the corner, and come forward all aglow with fierce, youthful indignation.

"You may do as you like about the will," the painter said, half choking, and planting himself full in front of the astonished Harold, that it you dare to utter another word to insult Miss Kannot he

you dare to utter another word to insult Miss Knyvett by

"but it you dare to utter another word to must shiss knyvettey your disgraceful offers—"

The rest was unspoken, but a significant glance at the painter's fist efficiently replaced the remainder of that suppressed sentence.

"That'll do, Blake," Uncle Tom responded, taken aback at his well-meant though unexpected interposition. "The fellow's proposals will not be entertained. But we don't need your help in solving the question, thank you. To forge a will first, indeed, and then think he can force a girl like Iris to marry him off hand on the strength of the forgery! I'm ashamed of the fool for his ignorance of character!"

ignorance of character!"

As he spoke, Harold Knyvett folded up the forged document with trembling fingers, and replaced it carefully in his breast-pocket. "Very well, Mr. Whitmarsh," he said, with freezing frigidity, "you reject my olive-branch; you'll be sorry for it hereafter. This is war now, open war, with all of you; and not by my fault. I shall prove the will, and resume my property. Meanwhile, under the present unpleasant circumstances, it must be obvious at once to the meanest understanding that you can none of you accept my hospitality any longer. I'll ring for the carriage to take your luggage round at once to the Royal."

Before he could reach the electric bell at the side, however,

round at once to the Royal."

Before he could reach the electric bell at the side, however, Eustace Le Marchant, who had for some time been whispering apart very seriously in a corner with Meriem, gave a meaning glance and a look of query towards his Kabyle fiancie. The beautiful Algerian answered with a quiet nod of assent. Then Eustace stepped out into the middle of the room. "Stop," he cried, in a very stern and determined voice. "Don't dare to touch this lady's bell," and he waved his hand vaguely sideways towards Meriem. "The mistress of Sidi Aia empowers me to forbid you. I, too, have some important documents here—of earlier date, but of greater "The mistress of Sidi Aia empowers me to forbid you. I, too, have some important documents here—of earlier date, but of greater genuineness—that may serve to put a somewhat different complexion upon this person's action. It was not our intention at first to produce them at all, as against Miss Knyvett's original claim. We were willing that she should inherit unopposed, in a friendly fashion; but if you think this person, sir," and he turned to address himself to Uncle Tom for a moment, "is likely to succeed in his attempted fraud, it may be worth while at all hazards, to checkmate attempted fraud, it may be worth while, at all hazards, to checkmate him immediately by any means in our power. These are the papers. I'll read them over to you all first; you can then examine them finally at your leisure, and judge for yourself of their authenticity."

authenticity."
Harold's face was livid with excitement now. He clutched the buttonhole hard with all his might. He had neglected one chance, and that chance had defeated him! He saw the whole truth in the twinkling of an eye. The barefooted native girl was Clarence

and that chance had deteated mill! The arrive girl was Clarence twinkling of an eye. The barefooted native girl was Clarence Knyvett's daughter and heiress.

But not legitimate! Oh, no, not legitimate! By the law of England, certainly not legitimate! It was all to no avail! It would profit them nothing! In the eye of the law, she was nobody's daughter. Thank heaven for that charming obliquity of the law! Blackstone for ever! Long live injustice!

(To be concluded in our next)



THE frontispiece of the English Illustrated is a fine engraving by Mr. W. Biscombe Gardner from Mrs. Alma Tadema's painting "Well Employed." There is an exceedingly pleasant illustrated paper by Mr. John E. Locking, "The Story of the Savoy, which contains much historical lore anent a London oasis, little heeded by most requenters of the Strand

much historical lore anent a London oasis, little needed by requenters of the Strand.

Yet another addition to the monthlies comes to us in East and Yest, published by Messrs. Ward and Downey at sixpence. Mr. West, published by Messrs. Ward and Downey at sixpence. Mr. Katharine S. Macquoid and Miss Jeanne Mairat both begin serial Katharine S. Macquoid and Miss Jeanne Mairat both begin serial stories, the one entitled "Cosette," the other "Ill-Matched." stories, the one entitled "Cosette," the other "Ill-Matched." Stories, the one entitled "Cosette," the other "Ill-Matched." Stories, a short story by Bret Harte, "A Knight Errant of the Thomas Foot Hills."—Among the other contributors this month are Thomas Stanley, Professor Church, Mrs. Piatt, Sarah Tytler, and Mr. Thomas R. Macquoid, R.I., who begins a series on "Some Dutch Painters." From the promise of the programme, and from the contents of its first number, we should imagine that East and West would soon have a firm hold on popular favour.

would soon have a firm hold on popular favour.

The frontispiece of the Magazine of Art is an etching from Rembrandt's painting "A Family Portrait," which is to be found in the Brunswick Gallery.—Mr. George Frederic Watts, R.A., opens the periodical with "More Thoughts on Our Art of To-day," in the periodical with "More Thoughts on Our Art of To-day, in the periodical with "Some severity the capacity in drawing of Reynolds criticises with some severity the capacity in drawing of Reynolds. criticises with some severity the capacity in drawing of Reynolds and Gainghorn and Gainsborough, and draws attention to the similarity between the Greek and Egyptian Schools, between Titian and Phidias. These words, addressed to students by a student deserve to be These words, addressed to students by a student, deserve to be attentively considered by those whom they most intimately concern. There is fine engraving in Art and Literature from a portrait of

Michael de Munkacsy, about whom there is an interesting biography and criticism in the opening article.—We may also draw attention to a leautiful mezzograph from Mr. Burne-Jones' "The Tower of Brass."

and criticism in the opening article.—We may also draw attention to a leautiful mezzograph from Mr. Burne-Jones' "The Tower of to a leautiful mezzograph from Mr. Burne-Jones' "The Tower of Brass."

In John has for a complete story in its June number, "A Dream of Conquest," by Mr. Lloyd Bryce. It is based on the supposition of Conquest, but China has a much more powerful Navy than the United States, that China has a much more powerful Navy than the United States, that China has a much more powerful Navy than the United States, that China has a much more powerful Navy than the United States, that China has a much more powerful Navy than the United States, that China has a much more powerful Navy than the United States, that China has a much more powerful Navy than the United States, that the coasts of the latter are entirely neglected in the matter and that the coasts of fancy.

In Temple Bar there is a good article on "Macaulay at Home," In Temple Bar there is a good article on "Macaulay at Home," In Temple Bar there is a good article on "Macaulay at Home," In Temple Bar there is a good article on "Macaulay at Home," In Temple Bar there is a good article on "Macaulay at Home," In Temple Bar there is a good article on "Macaulay at Home," In Temple Bar there is a good article on "Macaulay at Home," In Temple Bar there is a good article on "Macaulay at Home," In Temple Bar there is a good article on "Macaulay at Home," In Temple Bar there is a good article on "Macaulay at Home," In Temple Bar there is a good article on "Macaulay at Home," In Temple Bar there is a good article on "Macaulay at Home," In Temple Bar there is a good article on "Macaulay at Home," In Temple Bar there is a good article on "Macaulay at Home," In Temple Bar there is a good article on "Macaulay at Home," In Temple Bar there is a good article on "Macaulay at Home," In Temple Bar there is a good article on "Macaulay at Home," In Temple Bar there is a good article on "Macaulay at Home," In Temple Bar there is a good article on "Macaulay at Home



THE SEASON.—The weather since the Whitsun holidays has been a good deal too wet, hay and corn both suffering, and the fine prospects previou ly existing being decidedly reduced for the want of due evaporation and of sufficient sunshine, light, and heat. Not only has rye been beaten down, but the hay has been much laid and twisted, and even the sturdy wheat has frequently had to give way before the tropical downpours. Young crops and pasture grass, however, are growing up at an unusually rapid rate. There was on June 1st more grass on the fields than is usual at the end of the month, and stock are doing remarkably well in the pastures, which are, as a rule, extremely rich and succulent. Hay and clover cutting are already in progress, but have been interrupted by the frequent rains. Wheat is now in ear, but is not expected to be in bloom much before the end of the month. Oats present a magnificent appearance, the genus arena rejoicing in more rain than any other cereal. Barley, owing to excessive saturation of the soil, is losing colour on the heavier lands, but beans and peas have grown wonderfully. The farmer, where not engaged in hay-making, is now thinning and cleaning mangel, sowing swedes, and, wherever he can do so, grappling with the season's varied and abundant crop of weeds.

Local Storms—The violence of the storms which have desired.

of weeds.

Local Storms.—The violence of the storms which have devastated the fields in certain parts both of England and France has been derived from disturbed electrical conditions, and the rain has often been attended by dangerous lightning. The storm of Whit Monday, in East Kent, did vast damage to the fruit orchards and hop gardens, huge branches of apple, cherry, and pear trees having been torn off, and weak trees blown down. The hop poles have been laid by hundreds in the bigger gardens, and, in the valleys, the ground, already saturated, has not allowed the moisture to drain away, so that the surface soil is still extraordinarily wet. In Dorsetshire, the storms have done less damage, but they have been almost equally violent, and great injury is reported from West Norfolk and the Fens.

The ROYAL SHOW AT WINDSOR.—When 180 acres of the

away, so that the surface soil is still extraordinarily wet. In Dorsetshire, the storms have done less damage, but they have been almost equally violent, and great injury is reported from West Norfolk and the Fens.

The ROYAL SHOW AT WINDSOR.—When 180 acres of the noblest park in the world are devoted to a show purpose, the success of the Show itself should be almost assured. In a place which it is delightful to visit for itself alone, even a small display of exhibits would be attractive, but the display itself will be the largest Agricultural Exhibition on record, and the gathering of agriculturalists is likely to be of unprecedented magnitude. The cattle entries are very numerous, and include the wonderful number of 434 Jerseys. The famous Shorthorn breed cannot be considered neglected when 222 animals are ready to be paraded, while 14T Guernseys and 121 Herefords efficiently represent two other favourite breeds. The show of Sussex cattle 97, and of Aberdeen Angus 87 only, appears disappointing by reason of the enormous entries already detailed. In the sheep classes, the Shropshires take the lead with 212 entries, the various Down breeds about attaining the same total between them. There are 265 entries of pigs, and more than a third of these are of the Berkshire breed which, on their native ground, will almost certainly be the best show ever got together. A splendid array of a thousand horses includes 380 for agricultural use, 258 hunters, and 57 coach horses. Of farm-produce, the entries approach thirteen hundred, while over 800 fowls will be shown, and the whole is completed by 7,446 entries of agricultural and farm implements, unquestionably one of the most magnificent displays of scientific inventions ever got together, and of purely agricultural appliances by far the most important collection ever seen. Music will be added to the attractions of the Show, and a water fite, with illuminations of part of the park, has been mooted.

Datky Farming.—Every agricultural Show of any importance nowedsys must have

we should imagine of no grumbling or dissatisfied disposition, agriculturally speaking. It is, therefore, discouraging to find him recording as his settled opinion that the English farmer should finally abandon corn-growing as a bad job. That wheat can ever be grown in England under thirty shillings per qr. his lordship absolutely denies, and the present average is only 28s. 9d. per qr. Moreover, he points to the Argentine Republic and the Canadian North-West as new countries only awaiting a profitable price in order to grow wheat on many millions of as yet uncultivated acres. His own belief is that all the profit of English farming will in future have to come from live stock and from the marketable combination of minor products. Breeding good stock, he thinks, will be a paying investment of time and money for some time to come, and horse-breeding in especial has a long future before it, English horses, whether agricultural, hunting, carriage, or thoroughbreds, having a great and deserved reputation throughout the entire world.

World.

HORSES.—There will be a big Show of horses at Leeds on July 11th and two following days. The English Horse Show Society are organising the display. The Cart Horse Parade on Whit Monday was spoilt by the deplorable weather. At the Rugeley Fair, which is a good test of demand and value from one June to another, hunters, carriage horses, and good van horses were in most request, and commanded the highest prices. Nags were not in request. The Royal Commission on Horse Breeding intend during July to take evidence on the subject of hereditary diseases in stud horses. Scientific evidence will probably occupy the July sittings, and breeders and farmers will be asked to tender their evidence after the vacation.

The ESSEX SHOW was held last week at Colchester, and was

evidence after the vacation.

THE ESSEX SHOW was held last week at Colchester, and was well attended. There was a fine display of Suffolk horses, not so good as Shire horses, but still interesting. Of Shorthorn cattle there was a good display, the heifers being of special merit, and almost all the entries above the average in quality. There was a select show of Redpolls: The sheep were a poor show, the pigs rather better than usual. In butter there were three well-filled useful classes, though exhibitors not residing in Essex were not invited. A good working dairy added to the interest and value of the Show.

THE WILTSHIRE SHOW has just been held at Westbury, and, with better luck than some other districts, in beautiful weather. The Shorthorns were the principal attraction of the meeting; these were both extremely good, though not very numerous. There were excellent displays of Jersey cattle, Hampshire Down sheep, and Berkshire pigs, but the agricultural horses were rather disappointing. The Show was held over two miles from a railway station, an error of location which naturally affected the atttendance.

THE LARGEST VASE IN THE WORLD

OUR engraving of this huge contribution to the Paris Exhibition, which was, unfortunately, broken in transit. The makers, Messrs. Brownfields, of Cobridge, write as follows:—

"The vase, which is the largest specimen of porcelain (pâte tendre) ever produced, is eleven feet in height, and its diameter is six feet four inches including the ornamental figures. Its component parts are of various tints, obtained by impregnating the white porcelain, while in a liquid state, with the necessary chemical ingredients. The original conception was to symbolise the potter's craft, which was the first use to which the 'earth' was put. A



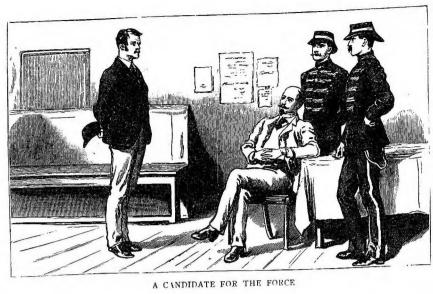
glo'e represents the earth, round the centre of which runs a frieze, which is divided into four panels, on which are cupids engaged in occupations representative of the four seasons of the year. The subjects are divided by brackets, on which rest figures typical of the four seasons. The pedestal contains a fine frieze, on which are some sixty cupids engaged in rural pursuits. The vase is surmounted by a figure of Ceres represented as, assisted by cupids, showering her benefits upon the earth. The figures and cupids are all of 'bisque' porcelain. In conveying the vase to Paris, that portion forming the globe was broken in pieces. The damage appeared to be irreparable, but the Art Director of the firm, Mr. Louis II. John, succeeded in cementing together the broken pieces, with the result that few persons would detect the breakage."

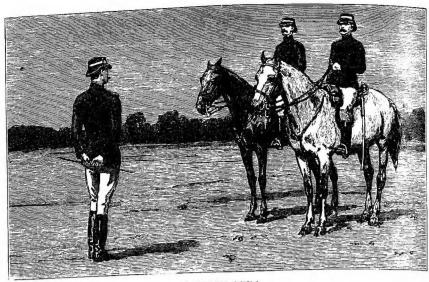
TRAMWAYS IN ATHENS

MOUNT LYCABÊTTUS, and Hymêttus, and the Acropolis look down upon the cream-coloured palace of King George of Greece, and not many yards from his front door is the starting-place of the steam-tramway which runs between Athens and Phaleron. Both fact and quantity no doubt jar rudely upon the feelings of the classical scholar, but the former is obvious to any one who frequents the Plateia toû Suntágmatos (Place de la Constitution), the head-quarters of Athenian hotels; and the latter is only a small instance of the eccentricities in accentuation to which he must accustom himself if he wishes to understand "Greek as she is spoke" at present in the land of Sokrátes and Demosthénês. With this steam-tramway, however, we are not now concerned, but with the less pretentious horse-one, whose lines run along the same side of the square, though separated from the Palace by a belt of orange-trees, palms, and cypresses. Athenian tramways enjoy the distinction of being the earliest, and so far the only, ones extant upon Hellenic soil; and their very style and title shows that they are by no means autochthonous. For the Greek name for "tramway" is nothing less than hipposidêrodromos, and a public conveyance which takes seven syllables to describe itself in can scarcely be considered a thoroughly naturalised institution.

But, whatever there may be in a name, the little cars which travel upon Attic rails are very favourable specimens of their kind. They are all spick and span fresh blue and white tints predominating.

But, whatever there may be in a name, the little cars which travel upon Attic rails are very favourable specimens of their kind. They are all spick and span, fresh blue and which their kind. They are all spick and span, fresh blue and well-fed. Most of the cars, which have open sides, liberally provided with cuttains and awanings, hold only sixteen passengers, and the short seats being placed char-a-donac-wise, it is impossible to find yourself thriteenth upon a bench barely long enough for ten, wishing, and wished by, your neighbours at Jericho, and encountering the stony stare of a row similarly stratemed. It is, of course, only fair to remember that our apprecial. It is, of course, only fair to remember that our apprecial. It is, of course, only fair to remember that our apprecial to the control of the course of the stony stare of a row similarly stratemed. It is, of course, only fair to remember that our apprecial to the control of the course of the stratement of th





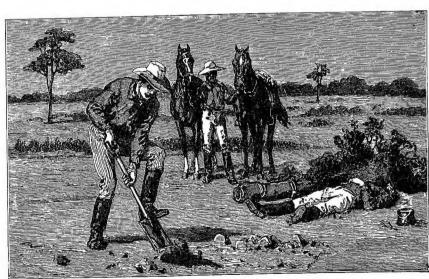
UNIFORM DRILL



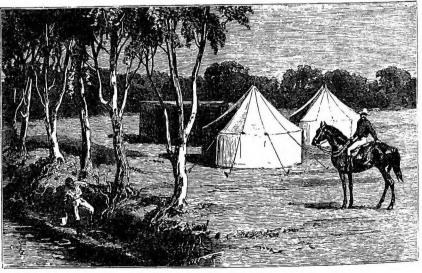
THE TRICK HORSE-" WHO TOLD YOU TO GET OFF, SIR?"



ON PATROL (NIGHT)



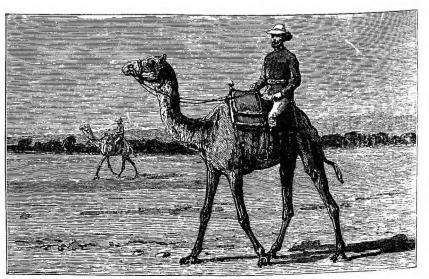
A PAINFUL DUTY IN THE BUSH-BURYING A DEAD SWAGMAN



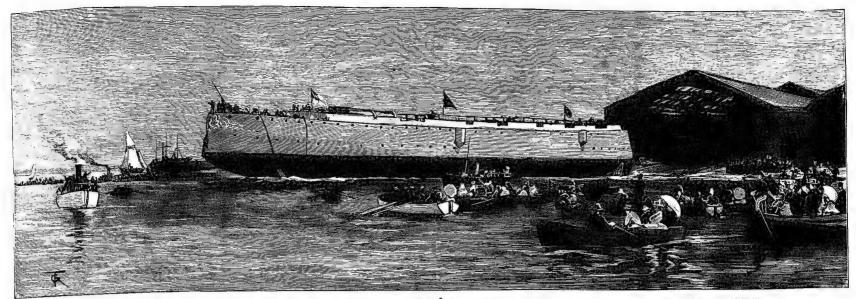
POLICE CAMP-DINNER-TIME



BRINGING DOWN A PRISONER



FAR NORTH—SOUTH AUSTRALIA

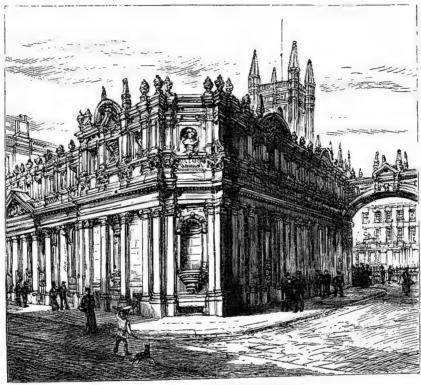


DEPÔT SHIP "VULCAN," AT PORTSMOUTH THE NEW TORPEDO LAUNCH THE LONGEST VESSEL EVER LAUNCHED FROM PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD

H.M.S. " VULCAN,"

H.M.S. "VULCAN,"

The new torpedo de êt ship, which was launched last Thursday week, is officially described as a swift protected cruiser, equipped with all the requisite appliances for lifting and carrying a number of the largest torpedo boats of the second class. Such a vessel has now become an absolute necessity, considering the manner in which these little craft are knocked about in stormy weather, and their inability to steam long distances. In addition the Vulcan will be fitted with a laboratory and a factory, or workshop, for the purpose of repairing torpedoes and torpedo boats and their machinery, and will contain all the gear necessary for submarine mining operations on a large scale, besides serving as a practice and training-ship for all sorts of mining and torpedo work. She will also carry a large quantity of electric cables. Hydraulic cranes will lift the torpedo boats in and out of the Vulcan, which is well protected in all vital parts by a strongly-plated deck below the water line and a double-bottom well subdivided into watertight compartments—there being also an underwater ram of a very formidable character. The armament will consist exclusively of quick-firing and machine-guns; torpedotubes will be provided, firing fore and aft, and perhaps from the broadside, while nine second-class torpedo-boats will be carried. The engines are to work up to 12,000 horse-power, and to attain a speed of twenty knots. Thus the various features enumerated, as a writer in the Times remarks, will show

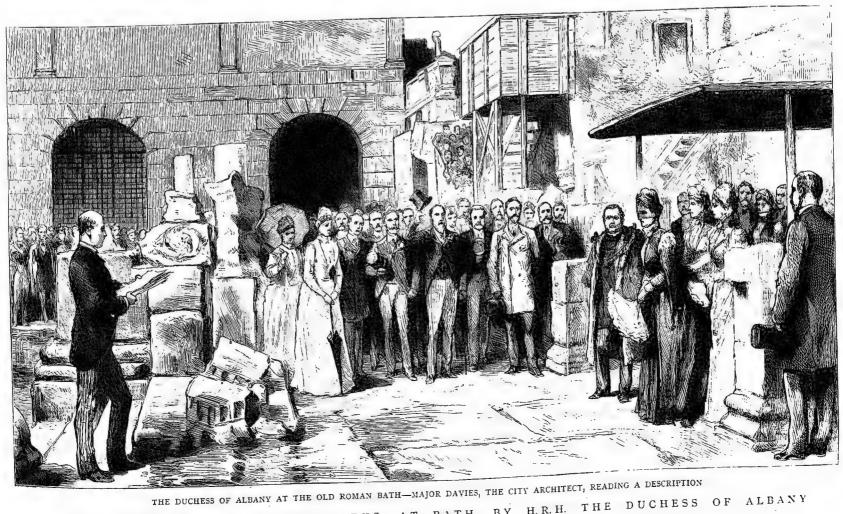


GENERAL VIEW OF THE NEW BATHS

that the Vulcan bids fair to prove an invaluable auxiliary to a fleet. Her speed being at least as great as that of any large vessel yet affoat, and hardly less than that attained by the quickest torpedo-craft, she will be able to accept or decline an action, while the power and rapid fire of her armament will justify her in engaging any enemy short of a battle-ship. The Vulcan is of nearly 7,000 tonnage, and the total estimate of cost 283,955/, exclusive of guns, which are expected to cost 8,152/. The ceremony of the launch was attended by various high officials, including Sir J. E. Commerell, Commander-in-Chief, and Admiral Gordon, Superintendant of the Yard. A religious service having been performed by the Rev. C. J. Corfe, Dockyard Chaplain, Mrs. Gordon gave the name to the vessel, and, the lanyards supporting the dogshores having been cut away, the immense structure glided into the water amid loud cheering, and the strains of "Rule Britannia" from the band of the Royal Artillery.

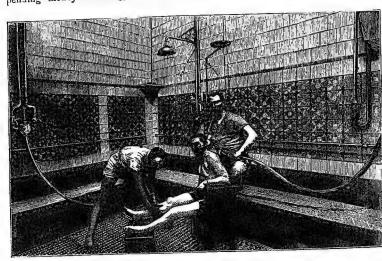
THE NEW BATHS AT BATH

FROM the earliest Roman times the waters of Bath have been celebrated for their health-giving properties, and though since the days of Beau Nash the city has declined in favour as a fashionable centre, it has always remained a favourite curative resort. Of late years also there has been a distinct revulsion in favour of undergoing treatment in comfortable quarters in Eng-



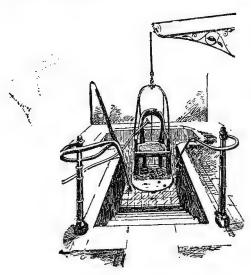
THE GRAPHIC

land, rather than of flying off to the various foreign "spas." The civic authorities of Bath have been quick to take advantage of this turn of public feeling, and for some years past have been expending money and energy in bringing up their baths to all the



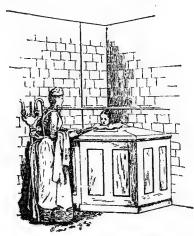
A MASSAGE BATH

requirements of modern times. On Thursday last week the Duchess of Albany, acting in the place of the Princess Louise, who was too ill to perform the ceremony, opened some new baths, which have been erected at a cost of nearly 25,000%, and will provide increased accommodation for utilising the thermal waters by means



A CHAIR BATH

of the most modern appliances, such as are in use at Aix-les-Bains and other Continental spas, with the result that important methods of cure, which hitherto invalids could only proure alroad, may now be obtained at this establishment. The



THE BOX NATURAL VAPOUR BATH

Duchess was warmly welcomed on her arrival, the streets being gaily decorated and crowded with sight-seers, and after receiving an address at the Grand Pump Room from the Mayor, Mr. H. W. Freeman, the Duchess was conducted by that gentleman over the

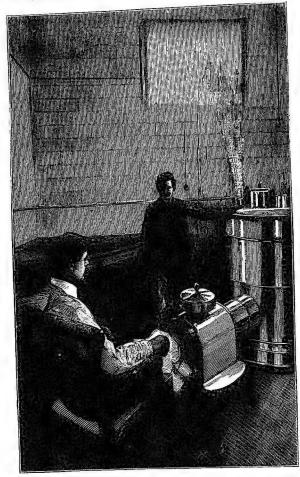


THE INMALATION ROOM

new establishment and the interesting old Roman baths, where the City Architect, Major C. E. Davies, who had done so much towards bringing them to light, read an interesting paper on the subject. Our illustrations represent some of the new

features of the baths, one of the most important of these being the Inhalation Room. Both mineral and spring water are structed, so to a basin in the centre of the room, conintroduced here structed, so to speak, in two storeys. The smaller, or upper, speak, in two storeys. The smaller, or upper, speak, in two storeys. The smaller, or upper, and be speak, in two storeys. The smaller or upper, speak, in two storeys. The smaller, or upper, speak, in two storeys. The smaller one is made of aluminium, and bevelled at an one is made of aluminium, and bevelled plate angle of about 80 deg. Upon this bevelled plate angle of about 80 deg. Upon this bevelled plate angle of about 80 deg. Upon this bevelled plate angle of about 80 deg. Upon this bevelled plate angle of about 80 deg. Upon this bevelled plate angle of about 80 deg. Upon this bevelled plate angle of about 80 deg. Upon this bevelled plate angle of about 80 deg. Upon this bevelled plate angle of about 80 deg. Upon this bevelled plate angle of about 80 deg. Upon this bevelled plate angle of about 80 deg. Upon this bevelled plate angle of about 80 deg. Upon this bevelled plate angle of about 80 deg. Upon this bevelled plate angle of about 80 deg. Upon this bevelled plate angle of about 80 deg. Upon this bevelled plate angle of about 80 deg. Upon this bevelled plate angle of about 80 deg. Upon this bevelled plate angle of about 80 deg. Upon this bevelled plate angle of about 80 deg. Upon this bevelled plate and bevelled at an angle of about 91 deg. Upon this bevelled plate angle of about 91 deg. Upon this bevelled plate angle of about 91 deg. Upon this bevelled plate angle of about 91 deg. Upon this bevelled plate angle of about 91 deg. Upon this bevelled plate angle of about 91 deg. Upon this bevelled plate angle of about 91 deg. Upon this bevelled plate angle of about 91 deg. Upon this bevelled plate angle of about 91 deg. Upon this bevelled plate angle of about 91 deg. Upon this bevelled plate angle of about 91 deg. Upon this bevelled plate angle of about 91 deg body except his head, for which an opening is especially provided at the top, being subjected to the action of the vapour which arises in full volume direct from the springs beneath; while, as we show, there are also various means for applying the vapour in other ways. The whole of the baths and apartments have been tastefully decorated, the pavement being tessellated, and most of the baths having incised tiles at the bottom, so as to prevent the patient from slipping, a common accident when

so as to prevent the patient from slipping, a common accident when smooth tiles are used. Altogether, thanks to the energy of her Ædiles, Bath is now able to take her stand in the very first rank of



NATURAL VAPOUR BATH, SHOWING LEG APPARATUS

European health resorts, and we trust will be well able to hold her own in the competition which is going on in every direction with the enterprising foreigner.—Our engravings are from sketches, and from photographs by Walter G. Lewis, 1 and 2, Seymour Street, Green Park, Bath.

A PISCATORIAL SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION

OUR illustrations were taken during a trip of a dredging expedi-OUR illustrations were taken during a trip of a dreaging expedition in the Atlantic off the West Coast of Ireland, made under the auspices of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, in order to ascertain the nature of animal life at the bottom of the ocean at a depth exceeding 300 fathoms. The result was highly satisfactory, and the discoveries show that the ocean teems with life at a depth of more than Love fathoms. Numerous rare and hitherto unknown special discoveries show that the ocean teems with life at a depth of more than 1,000 fathoms. Numerous rare and hitherto unknown specimens were secured, and when the deep trawl was shot with 1,270 fathoms of steel rope it brought up some highly interesting creatures—a perfectly black fish with white eyes being particularly remarkable. This haul occupied three hours of continuous labour. Other and equally successful finds were subsequently made, and a valuable collection of rare forms of deep-sea life procured. The proceedings, however, were somewhat interrupted by stormy weather, and at one time refuge had to be sought in Berehaven, while at another the members of the Expedition had a narrow escape—their steamer, the Flying Falcon, of the Clyde Shipping Company, being nearly run down by an Atlantic liner, the two vessels actually grazing each other. The Expedition was composed of Dr. Charles Ball, of Dublin, Mr. an Atlantic liner, the two vessels actually grazing each other. The Expedition was composed of Dr. Charles Ball, of Dublin, Mr. W. de Vimes-Kane, of Dublin, Mr. Joseph Wright, F.G.S., of Belfast, Mr. J. H. Poole, C.E., of Dublin, Mr. S. Lloyd Prager, C.E., of Belfast, Rev. W. S. Green, M.A., of Carrigaline, and Mr. J. Day, of Cork. To the last-named gentleman we are indebted for the photographs from which our illustrations are engraved.

RUSH-BEARING FESTIVAL AT GRASMERE

THE days when churches were strewn with rushes seem so far from our own, that it is almost like taking part in a fairy-tale to find ourselves at a Rush-Bearing Festival, such as took place one Sunday last August at the little village of Grasmere, in Westmoreland. Most people know that quiet little spot, where the old church stands on the bank of the hurrying river, a spot doubly sacred from being the last resting-place of the poet Wordsworth and his sister. On rush-bearing evening the churchyard wall is crowded with childish figures, each with a "Rush-Bearing," often

nearly as big as itself. These rush-bearings are generally tal crosses or shepherds' crooks, the design is made in rushes, and stands from one to four feet high, the whole is ornamented, often covered, with flowers, and in some cases the result is very beautiful. covered, with flowers, and in some cases the result is very beautiful. The children gather gradually in the churchyard, amid an admiring crowd; and then walk in procession to the church, where the "Rush-Bearings" are placed on boards along the edges of the pews. Probably in former days the rush-bearers were men and women, and not children. Still the little bearers and the trophies they carry are a touching link with the past. And it is interesting to think for how many years the simple country-folk have come from all sides of the quiet little valley to their bright Festival in the quaint old church.—Our engraving is from a sketch by Miss Wintle, 21, Warwick Square, S.W.

"THE TENTS OF SHEM,"

A NEW STORY by Grant Allen, illustrated by E. F. Brewtnall, R.W.S., and E. Barclay, is continued on page 677.

IN THE AUSTRALIAN MOUNTED POLICE

IN THE AUSTRALIAN MOUNTED POLICE

THE duties of a mounted police trooper in the colonies are so multifarious (especially in the bush) that he has in reality very little idle time on his hands. If he be stationed in a bush district he has not only to attend to his police duties for many hundreds of miles round, but, perhaps, also to act as clerk to the local justices, as Crown Lands Ranger, and a dozen other minor duties which he may be called upon at any moment to perform. After being admitted to the force as a candidate on probation, he has, like a cavalry recruit, to go through the rough-riding school, sword exercise, and revolver practice before he is considered suitable for regular duty as a police trooper. In South Australia (the mounted troopers of which are considered the finest in the colonies) the troopers, in consequence of the dryness of the interior many troopers of which are considered the finest in the colonies) the troopers, in consequence of the dryness of the interior many hundreds of miles north of Adelaide, ride camels instead of horses, and do a deal of valuable service in those arid localities, where so many men perish from want of water. A "swagman" is a man who travels with all his property on his back, and tramps the country either in genuine or pretended search for work. These poor fellows often fall victims to the combined effects of hunger and thirst.—Our engravings are from sketches by Mr. A Esam, Springfield, Sutton, near Chester.

THE LAUNCH OF THE "VVLCAN" AND THE NEW BATHS AT BATH See page 681

> THE MURDER OF DR. CRONIN See page 691

THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL WEDDING See page 692.

THE CHETWYND-DURHAM LIBEL CASE

Our full-page sketch of the Court in which this cause chief the Turf is being tried includes portraits of the principal actors in the forensic drama—arbitrators, plaintiff and defendant, counsel, prominent witnesses, and some of the spectators. Among the latter is that Nestor of the Turf, the Duke of Beaufort, with Lorl Londonderry, relaxing from the cares of Irish Viceroyalty; Lorl Lurgan, the owner of Acme, one of the horses the diversity of whose performances is pronounced on behalf of the defendant to le suspicious; Lord Dudley, who became ultimately the owner of the much-talked-of Fullerton; and Mr. Samuel Lewis, whose allegel part-ownership of certain horses with the plaintiff, Sir G. Chetwynd is accused of neglecting to have had duly registered. The examination of the plaintiff—its opening was referred to in our last issue—extended over four days. Much of his cross-examination continued to be on the subject of the alleged in-and-out running of a number of horses in which he was interested one way or another. His replies were intended to explain it as due to circumstances over which he had no control. One of the charge against him was that Wood, while acting as his jockey, was paracting jockey to own horses. Subsequently to the issue of this pro-Our full-page sketch of the Court in which this cause che're of



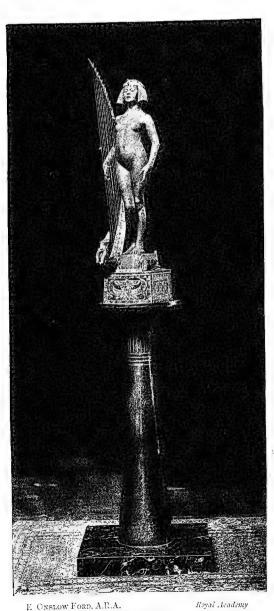
el for Sir G. Chetwynd

hibition, Wood sold to Sir G. Chetwynd horses of which he had been owner, but it was suggested for the defendant that the sale was a fictitious one, and that Wood remained in part their owner. This Sir G. Chetwynd emphatically in part their owner. This Sir G. Chetwynd emphatically in the lesses of the stablishment in which Sir G. Illustration) the lesses of the establishment in which Sir G. Chetwynd's horses were trained, was called for the plaintiff. The Chetwynd's horses were trained, was called for the plaintiff. The cross-examination of Mr. Sherrard was largely directed to meaning that he had sold horses collusively for Wood which remained that he had sold horses collusively for Wood which remained that he had sold horses collusively for Wood which remained that he had sold horses collusively for Wood which remained that he had sold horses collusively for Wood which remained that he had sold horses collusively for Wood which remained that he had sold horses collusively for Wood which remained that he had sold horses collusively for Wood which remained that he had sold horses collusively for Wood which remained that he had sold horses collusively for Wood which remained that he had sold horses collusively for Wood which remained that he had sold horses collusively for Wood which remained that he had sold horses collusively for Wood which remained that he had sold horses collusively for Wood which remained had been defended here. starter of the Jockey Club, gave it as his opinion, founded on personal observation, that at several races in 1887 Wood had evidently triel not to win among the horses thus middle by him being Fulletter observation, that at several races in 1887 Wood had evidently triel not to win, among the horses thus ridden by him being Fulletter and Acme. Then appeared a volunteer-witness, the Dowage Duchess of Montrose, to offer a flat contradiction to certain state ments previously made with reference to herself and her late husband, Mr. Sterling Crawford, by Sherrard, whom at one time husband, Mr. Sterling Crawford, By Sherrard, whom at one time husband, Mr. Sterling Crawford, and there evidence given by Lord Arthur Somerset to the effect that he had seen Wood deliberately prevent Fullerton, who started first favourite at 9 to 7, from winning the Autumn Handicap at Newmarket in 1887, the proceedings were the Autumn Handicap at Newmarket in 1887, the proceedings were adjourned on Monday until to-day, Saturday.



Mrs S. E. Waller

"THE VERY BUTCHER OF A SILK BUTTON,
A DUELLIST."



E Onslow Ford, A.R.A.
"THE SINGER"
(Bronze Statuette)



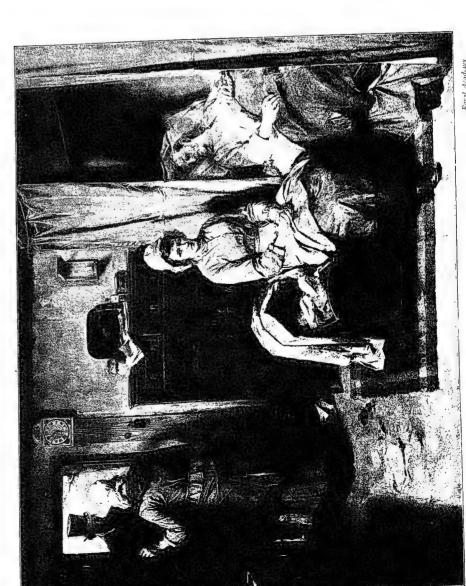
"FREDERICK VILLIERS ESQ."





WILLIAM STRUTT

"STOCKS CLOSED FIRM, BUT UPWARD TENDENCY"



"HUSH! LET HIM SLEEP

THOMAS FAED, R.A.

PICIURES OF THE YEAR, IV. (COPTREHIL)

RSEE, A.K.A.
"THE PASSING OF ARTHUR"
(By permission of Arthur Lucas, the Propriets of the Copyright, solo will publish an important engraving of this subject)

FRANK DICKSEE, A.R.A.

GYMNASTIC COMPETITION AT LIVERPOOL

GYMNASTIC COMPETITION AT LIVERPOOL.

A DISTINGUISHED company assembled at Hengler's Circus, Liverpool, on the night of April 13th, under the auspices of the Liverpool, on the night of April 13th, under the auspices of the Liverpool Recreation Society, to witness the final rounds National Physical Recreation Society, to witness the final rounds National Physical Recreation Society, to witness the final rounds National Physical Recreation Society, to witness the final rounds Institute Society, to witness the final rounds National Physical Recreation Society, to witness the final rounds of the Liverpool Gymnasium, and the Challenge Shield, value two hundred nasium, for the National Challenge Shield, value two hundred nasium, for the National Challenge Shield, value two hundred nasium, and the competition began with ring exercises, in whi he gymnasiums, and the competition began with ring exercises, in whi he awarded to Aberdeen, and 66 recorded for Birmingham. In the awarded to Aberdeen, and 66 recorded for Birmingham. In the awarded to Aberdeen's 60, and Liverpool's 58. Liverpool was the winner in the rope exercise, making 65½ marks against 64½ gained winner in the rope exercise, making 65½ marks against 64½ gained winner in the rope exercise, the grace, ease, and perfection of contest, the dumb-bell exercise, the grace, ease, and perfection of contest, the dumb-bell exercise, the grace, ease, and perfection of marks out of a maximum of 96, Liverpool receiving 90, and marks out of a maximum of 96, Liverpool receiving 90, and marks out of a maximum of 96, Liverpool receiving 90, and marks out of a maximum of 96, Liverpool receiving 90, and marks out of a maximum of 96, Liverpool receiving 90, and marks out of a maximum of 96, Liverpool receiving 90, and marks out of a maximum of 96, Liverpool receiving 90, and marks out of a maximum of 96, Liverpool receiving 90, and marks out of a maximum of 96, Liverpool receiving 90, and marks out of a maximum of 96, Liverpool receiving 90, and perfection of 90, and 90, and 90,

THE CHILDREN'S HOME, EDGWORTH, BOLTON

THE CHILDREN'S HOME, EDGWORTH, BOLTON OAPHANAGES and industrial schools for city Arabs and such-like waifs and strays are usually situated in great towns, and therefore it is difficult, if not impossible, to wean the inmates from the bad it is difficult, if not impossible, to wean the inmates from the babits induced by city life. But the colony of boys and girls here depicted is situated high up on the Lancashire moorlands, beneath the sheltering brow of steep Crowthorne, and therefore it is possible to give the inmates an industrial training which is not merely remunerative, but morally and physically beneficial, amid the refreshing influences of Nature. This is the aim of the Rev. Dr. Stephenson and his coadjutors, who are responsible for the institution known as the Children's Home, in the several branches of which 750 children are now receiving education and industrial training.

which 750 children are now receiving education which reading.

The colony at Crowthorne, Edgworth, near Bolton, forms the Lancashire branch of the institution. Mr. A. W. Moger is the Governor here, and under his guidance and supervision, with the labour of the boys in his charge, the moorland estate of 100 acres has become an oasis of verdant meadows and productive gardens, with well-kept roads and trim fences, amidst the undulating purple heather or bare pasturage of the wide-spreading landscape.

Both the girls and boys of the institution are domiciled in separate houses; what is known as the "family system" is followed. The houses, cottages, hospital, the school, and the large farmstead and industrial buildings have been erected during the last sixteen years; and the special feature about all these valuable and comely buildings is that the boys' labour has been utilised as far as possible in baring and quarrying the stone, and in the subsequent operations of building.

We also have boys milking in what are called the "shippons"—a

in baring and quarrying the stone, and in the subsequent operations of building.

We also have boys milking in what are called the "shippons"—a Lancashire term for the substantial barns and byres wherein the cows are housed and fed. These shippons afford room for no less than fifty head of cattle; and every place is clean and well whitewashed. Other lads again are employed at garden-work, whilst a larger group are engaged in a meadow above in the several operations of haymaking. In the bakery are two or three boys in clean calico blouses, with caps to match, under the tutelage of a neatly-attired, staid, elder girl, mixing and kneading the dough, whilst one is quickly weighing due portions for the crisp quartern loaves that presently are to be seen coming, steaming hot, from the large brick oven, or ranged in order upon the well-scrubbed tables of the bakery.

hakery.

Health, vigour, and cheerfulness are the marked characteristics of these once neglected and half-famished city children. But one exception is to be seen amongst the whole community, numbering nearly 170 boys and girls. "A Corner in the Cottage Hospital" shows by one pallid face that privation and exposure have been too long and severe for the little weakling who looks with longing interest through the window upon his companions in the playground, or upon those busy haymaking in the distant meadow. We can fancy the child repeating to himself the Laureate's lines:—

Oh look the sun begins to shine the heavens are in a glow:

Oh, look, the sun begins to shine, the heavens are in a glow:
He shines upon a hundred fields, and all of them I know;
And there I move no longer now, and there his light may shine,
Wild flowers in the valley, for other birds than mine!"

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT WINDSOR See page 687

THE JOHNSTOWN DISASTER

We have already given a succinct account of the terrible floods in the Conemaugh Valley, Western Pennsylvania, which overwhelmed the thriving town of Johnstown, and carried death and devastation for many miles, and now give some illustrations of the catastrophe. The disaster arose through the breaking of a cam, or retaining wall, which kept back the waters of a great reservoir, the largest in the United States, and which covered seven hundred acres. For some time past the dam had been considered to be unsafe, but, through some extraordinary negligence, no steps were taken to strengthen it, and, on May 30th, the waters broke through, and, rushing down the narrow valley, carried all before them in a few moments. Johnstown was literally swept from the face of the earth, the houses being carried away like so many matchboxes, the havoc leing increased by the bursting of a lumber-boom, the heavy logs crashing through the houses as though they were paper. A stone railway-tridge which spanned the river below the town stood firm, however, and arrested the mass of wreckage, forming a huge dam some seven acres in extent, to which thousands of terrified inhabitants were clinging, house after house adding to the heap, until it formed a tangled mass from thirty to sixty feet thick rising high above the water, and stretching back three-fourths of a mile along the curve of the hill. But worse was yet to come, as through an overturned stove, or some similar cause, the wreckage caught fire, and soon the whole mass was in flames, and a thousand men, women, and children were literally roasted to death. The most pitiable sights were witnessed, those in safety being utterly unable to render any assistance. What the actual loss of life was will probably never be accurately known, but it is generally estimated at 6,000. Before the disaster Johnstown was a flourishing manufacturing centre of some 30,000 inhabitants. It was situated on a point of land between the Conemaugh River and Stony Creek, with precipitous

THE ARMAGII RAILWAY DISASTER

The annual excursion of the children attending the Sunday Schools of the Methodist Church, Armagh, Ireland, was arranged to take place on June 12th, and accordingly at 9.30 A.M. of that day a train containing some eight hundred persons started by the Great

Northern Railway for Warrenpoint, a favourite watering-place on Carlingford Bay. All went well for about two miles outside Armagh, at which point, near Killooney, a steep incline begins, Here the speed was slackened, and it became evident that the engine had more work than it could accomplish in dragging the fifteen coaches which were attached to it up the hill. Presently, the train parted in two, and although shouts were raised of "Cog the wheels," and some feeble efforts were made in that direction, the last seven carriages began to descend the slope with ever-increasing rapidity. At first it was thought that this separation was due to accident, and that the couplings of the carriages had given way under the unusual strain imposed on them, but it has since been shown in evidence at the inquest that James Elliott, the superintendent, ordered Moorhead, the guard, to unhook the carriages, which at length he unwillingly did. After the fatal order had been executed, the uncoupled carriages rushed down at a speed which presently increased to fifty miles an hour. At Annaclare Bridge, the runaway vehicles cume in contact with the 10'20 ordinary train which had not long left Armagh. It seems remarkable that the tremendous shock of this collision should not have done more harm to the ordinary train. The reason, no doubt, was that the brunt of the shock was borne by the engine, which was hurled off the rails and capsised on the adjacent bank. The driver and fireman escaped by jumping off (the latter fractured his ankle), while the passengers, although they received a severe shaking, otherwise got off with a few bruises. Far different was the fate of the occupants of the runaway excursion coaches. Most of the people in the last two carriages were killed outright, and up to the time of writing seventy-five persons have lost their lives, at least a hundred others being more or less seriously injured. Altogether, as regards the loss of life, this is probably the most fatal disaster which has ever occurred within the limits

PROMULGATING THE NEW CONSTITUTION AT TOKIO

See page 702.

THE OLD AND THE NEW IN EGYPT

OUR illustration is from a sketch by the Rev. Claude H. Sutton, British Chaplain at Luxor, Upper Egypt, and represents the well-known 10th Battalion of the Soudanese marching through the ruined roadway of Karnak, the far-famed Thebes of the ancients, on their way back from the operations against the Dervishes. How bravely they fought before Suakim is now a matter of history, but the sketch is interesting, as showing a curious contrast between the old order of things and the new; the trim disciplined troops, clad in Western garments, and armed with the latest weapons from the West; passing through the wonderful monuments of the ancient Egyptians, a race once the most learned and highly-civ'sel people of the whole known world, but now dependent upon the then barbarous Westerns for all the products of civilisation, for engineers to protect their country from inundation, and for officers to train their troops. The troops, it should be said, when under British officers are as good soldiers as could be desired, and willingly made a desert march of forty miles in twenty-four hours, while they endured all species of hardships uncomplainingly. A large number had been recruited in the neighbourhood, and the men were very warmly welcomed at Karnak by the little British community of Luxor, a spot which is rapidly becoming a favourite winter resort for east-wind ridden rapidly becoming a favourite winter resort for east-wind ridden rapidly becoming a favourite winter resort for east-wind ridden rapidly becoming a favourite winter commander, led his men by the Western Pylon, through the Great Court, through the Hall of the Great Columns, past the obelisk of Hatasou, and through the Great Pylon, down to the river, where they were to camp prior to embarking at Luxor for Assouan. As soon as they were halted, they were hold by their British Major that they had hardly ever seen English and wondering what sort of people these English were. We were to that they seemed to expect that they would have hal

PICTURES OF THE YEAR, IV.

PICTURES OF THE YEAR, IV.

By an error in the Grosvenor Gallery Catalogue, both Mrs. Waller's pictures received the same title, namely, "Miss Dorothy Nutting." The correct title is given under the picture of which we publish an engraving this week. It is, as our readers will note, a quotation from Mercutio's estimate of Tybalt's character, and is well suited to this young lady, who is, no doubt, a proficient pupil in one of the fencing schools which have lately become fashionable adjuncts in the curriculum of female education.—Those who have the pleasure of personal acquaintance with Mr. Frederick Villiers, the well-known war-correspondent of this journal, will scarcely admit that he looks so fierce as Mr. Logsdail has chosen to represent him. Nevertheless, or perhaps rather on account of this, the portrait is a very effective one, and the likeness is excellent.—Turning now to the Royal Academy, we have a very admirable example of Mr. Onslow Ford's handiwork in a bronze statuette example of Mr. Onslow Ford's handiwork in a bronze statuette example of the Singer." It represents a very young Egyptian girl entitled "The Singer." It represents a very young Egyptian girl entitled "The Singer," in a greater degree perhaps than any other Henry Moore possesses, in a greater degree perhaps than any other living marine painter, the art of riveting the spectator's attention by the simple delineation of sea and sky. He needs no accessories in the form of rocks or shipping. In this picture we have a vivid presentment of the sea and sky on a day of alternate "Shine and Shower," and the vessels introduced are on such a small scale that they simply seem to strengthen the effect of distance.—We need not enlarge on Mr. Frank Dicksee's picture, "The Passing of Arthur," as both on account of its size, the nobleness of its design, and its excellent draughtsmanship it is one of the most noticeable works of Art on the Academy walls this season. In colour, possibly,

it leaves something to be desired. The picture represents the dead King floating down the river in the mysterious barge, with Queens for mourners, bathed in pale but brilliant moonlight.—"Hush! Let Him Sleep," by Mr. Thomas Faed, is one of the most genuinely pathetic pictures to be found in the Academy Exhibition. The anxious wife, the emaciated patient, and the sympathising young doctor are all most excellently and truthfully rendered.—Mr. William Strutt's humorous picture from Mendoza's Gallery, "Stocks Closed Firm, but Upward Tendency," suggests a somewhat similar occurrence in the "Yeomen of the Guard." The soldier in this case must have done something to incur popular indignation, for he has been plentifully pelted with dead cats, dead rats, and rotten eggs, nevertheless, he is lucky enough to have a woman who loves him, and she has managed to pick the pocket of the somnolent janitor, and is now in the act of unfastening the pad lock, and thereby restoring her sweetheart to liberty.

NOTE.—The views of the camp of the Cape Town Volunteer Engineers and of a bridge thrown across the Black River, in our issue of April 27th, were engraved from photographs by Mr. E. H. Allis, the Elms, Rosebank, near Cape Town.



Political.—Mr. Gladstone, on Monday, finished his "stumping" tour by speech-making at Shaftesbury, where he suggested that the Primrose League might be regarded as a boycotting association, and at Gillingham, where he advocated the claims of the agricultural labourer to a "reasonable" possession of the land. Mr. Gladstone pointed out how much this could be facilitated by the new County Councils, and had been done with complete success by Lord Tollemache on his Cheshire and Suffolk estates. He wannot, he said, particularly sanguine about the present Parliament, and looked to the early creation of one which would be a great deal better.—Lord Granville, addressing this week a gathering of Gladstonians at Rochester, spoke enthusiastically of Mr. Gladstone's oratory in the West of England, indulged in some banter at the expense of the Primrose League, and took a pessimistic view of the policy of the Government in Ireland, with an optimistic one of the results of Home Rule.—In a letter read at a meeting held at Bristol to support the Sugar Convention Bill, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach opportunely quoted Mr. Gladstone's former denunciation of the system of foreign bounties on sugar as "based on folly an injustice," and as having "the effect of crippling and distressing capitalists and workmen engaged in a lawful branch of British trade."

LORD HARTINGTON, as was to be expected, has received an ample and cordial response to his invitation to leading members of Parliament, of both political parties, to join a Committee for the establishment of a memorial to the late John Bright.

The State reception of the Shah in the City by the Lord Mayor and Corporation is fixed for the afternoon of Wednesday July 3rd.

LIBERAL DONATIONS continue to be received by the Lord Mayor or the Patriotic Volunteer Fund, which now amounts to nearly

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL, at its usual weekly meeting on Tuesday, decided by 56 to 27 to petition Parliament in favour of the pending bill qualifying women for seats on County Councils.

the pending bill qualifying women for seats on County Councils.

AT A DEMONSTRATION OF ULSTER LIBERAL UNIONISTS, on Monday, Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., adduced some interesting statistics in proof of the marked improvement in the state of Ireland, produced by Mr. Balfour's vigorous administration of the law. Mr. Gladstone had attributed it to the efforts of the priests and of Irish M.P.'s, but Mr. Russell's belief was that crime and outrage had been largely promoted by the encouragement which these two classes had given to boycotting and the Plan of Campaign. Nevertheless, whereas in August, 1886, there were 4.556 persons boycotted, in December, 1888, there were only 712, and the number of estates subjected to the Plan of Campaign had fallen from 40 last year to 20 at the present moment.—The Parnell Defence Fund has reached the sum of 40,000%.

Tuesday was the seventy-fourth anniversary of the Battle of

reached the sum of 40,000%.

TUESDAY was the seventy-fourth anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo. A contemporary gives the following list of the surviving officers who took part in it:—General George Whichcote (as Lieutenant of 52nd Light Infantry), General the Earl of Albemarle (as Ensign of 14th Regiment), Lieutenant-Colonel M. P. Browne (as Ensign of 14th Regiment), Lieutenant-Colonel W. Hewett (as Captain Third Battalion 14th Regiment), and Major Basil Jackson (as Lieutenant of Royal Staff Corps).—A Naval and Military Exhibition, the first of the kind ever organised in Scotland, was opened this week in Edinburgh, and, very appropriately, on Waterloo day.

was opened this week in Edinburgh, and, very appropriately, on Waterloo day.

OUR OBITUARY includes the death, in his forty-eighth year, by drowning in Lake Ontario, on his way to hold religious meetings, of Lord Adelbert Percy Cecil, the well-known Evangelist, a son of the second Marquis of Exeter, and formerly a Lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade; in his ninety-second year, of Major-General ST Thomas Hurdle, a veteran who was present at engagements ranging from 1815 to 1856, and including the Battle of Navarino, in 1827, having commanded the brigade of Marines during the Crimean War, and the second brigade of the Army at the surrender of Kinburn; in his fifty-fourth year, of Major-General Thomas T. Hodges, who distinguished himself highly in the Indian Mutiny Campaigns and in the Abyssinian War; in his eighty-fourth year, of the Rev. Thomas Eaton, Rector of West Kirby, for more than forty years Canon Residentiary of Chester Cathedral; in his seventy-ninth year, of Sir James Falshaw, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, 1874-6, originally an engineer, and actively employed in the construction of various railway-lines in the North of England and in Scotland; in his seventy-fifth year, of Mr. E. H. Cheney, of Gaddisby Hall, Leicestershire (son of Colonel Cheney, who had four horses shot under him at the Battle of Waterloo), one of the best breeders in the kingdom of Shorthorn cattle; and in his seventy-third year, of Mr. Henry W. Bristow, late Senior Director of Her Majesty's Geological Survey, author of many contributions to the literature of Geology and Mineralogy. gical Survey, author of Geology and Mineralogy.

THE LATE MR. HENRY HARRISON.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Henry Harrison, aged seventy. Mr. Harrison was one of our most accomplished landscape wood-engravers. He was apprenticed to Mr. Bonner, and when he had served his time starte l an atelier in Paris with the late George H. Thomas, at a time when English wood-engravers were in great request on the Continent. From there he went to New York with Mr. G. Thomas, and commenced an illustrated paper. He was for a short time head of the engraving department of the Illustrated London News, and afterwards undertook for the Bank of England the engraving and watermark of their notes. Much of his best work as a landscape engraver was published in our paper. By his death we lose one of the last of a series of talented wood-engravers, such as Luke Clennell, Branston, Jackson, Powis, and John Thomson, carrying us back almost to the time of Bewick.



. W. C. Player

F. de Escofet

A. L. Fitt

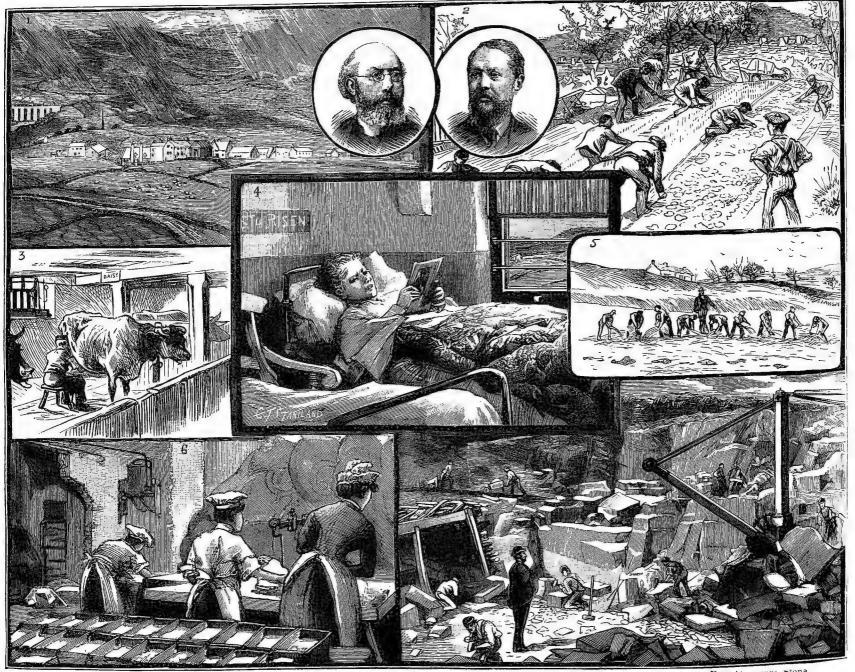
J. M. Hubbard (Captain)

F. H. Jenkins

C. Underhill

BIRMINGHAM ATHLETES, WINNERS OF THE CHALLENGE SHIELD OF THE NATIONAL PHYSICAL RECREATION SOCIETY AT LIVERPOOL

MR. A. W. MOGER Governor of the Colony REV. T. B. STEPHENSON, LL.D.



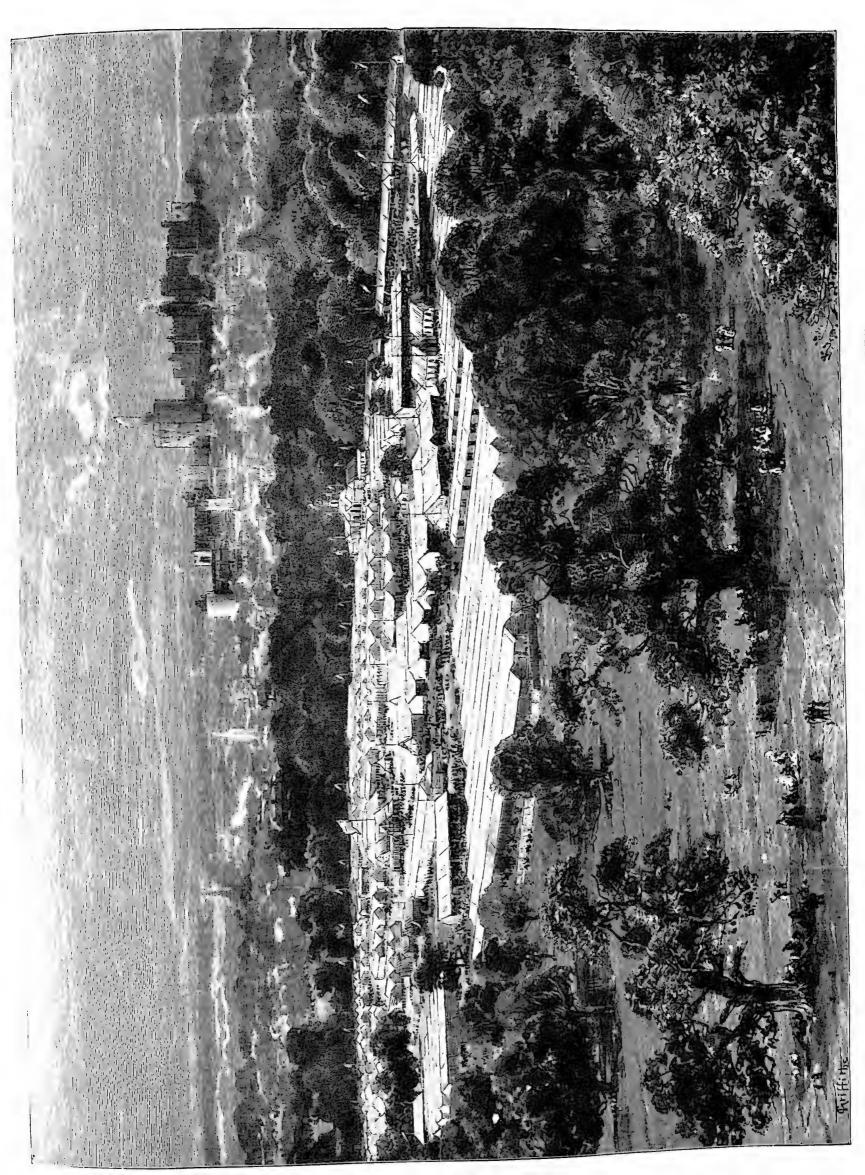
1. General View of the Colony 2. Boys Weeding

3. Boy Milking 4. A Corner in the Cottage Hospital

5. Shaking Hay 6. The Bakery

7. Boys Quarrying Stone

NF 22, 158a





THERE was a sharp war scare at the close of last week owing to the success of the Pan-Slavist party in Servia, which it was feared might induce Austria to take hostile action, and to the manifestly strained relations between the Courts of Berlin and St. Petersburg. This week a more tranquil feeling has prevailed, and the most energetic denials have been made to the rumours that the Metropolitan Michael has a cut-and-dried scheme for the aggrandisement of Servia at the expense of her neighbour, and with the ment of Servia at the expense of her neighbour, and with the assistance of Russia, while M. Gruitch has even issued a Circular Note, which certainly bears evidence of having been inspired by Russia. In this he explains that the return of the Metropolitan, and the commemoration of the battle of Kossovo are events which possess no international importance, while as regards the Czar's now historic toast, it was merely intended to honour a Prince noted for historic toast, it was merely intended to honour a Prince noted for his devotion to the Russian family, and in no way designed as an attack on the Servian reigning family. Again, in another Note, M. Gruitch denies the truth of a report that a military convention has been concluded between Russia and Servia. These Notes are undoubtedly intended to quiet Austrian apprehensions, but these are now thoroughly aroused, and are hardly likely to be calmed down by these assurances, which are so palnably made through a are now thoroughly aroused, and are hardly likely to be calmed down by these assurances, which are so palpably made through a Russian mouthpiece. Moreover, the growing ill-feeling between Berlin and St. Petersburg which has broken out afresh with regard to the Railway Stock Conversion Scheme, and the delay of the Czar in paying Emperor William his return visit, are all elements of discord which have to be reckoned with in the present European situation. The Czar, according to all canons of etiquette, should have been the first Sovereign to visit Emperor William, who lost no time in going to St. Petersburg after his accession; but the Russian Monarch has a keen recollection of the cool manner in which he was received by the Berlinese last year, and is doubly piqued at the Monarch has a keen recollection of the cool manner in which he was received by the Berlinese last year, and is doubly piqued at the enthusiastic welcome accorded to King Humbert. Consequently, while the Emperor would like the Czar to visit him at Berlin, the latter would evidently prefer meeting him at some other town—Kiel, for instance—and there is at present no little friction between the two Courts on the subject. In the present phase of affairs, Count Kalnoky's forthcoming address to the Foreign Affairs' Committee of the Austrian-Hungarian Delegations, which meet to-day (Saturday), is looked forward to with much interest and no little anxiety. day), is looked forward to with much interest and no little anxiety.

In GERMANY, there have been great festivities in Dresden to celebrate the eight-hundredth anniversary of the birth of the House celebrate the eight-hundredth anniversary of the birth of the House of Wettin as the ruling dynasty of what is now the Kingdom of Saxony. The dynasty is generally reckoned to date from bestowal of the Marquisate of Meissen by the Emperor Henry IV. on Henry of Eilenburg or Wettin. The Emperor and a host of princely notabilities have been present to do honour to King Albert, whose subjects have made him a commemoration gift of 150,000. for the renovation and restoration of his palace. The fettivities began on Saturday night with a grand torchlight procession of the students, and on Sunday there were thanksgiving Te Deums and special services in the churches. On Tuesday there was a grand review before the King and his Imperial guests—both Sovereigns leading their respective regiments past the Tuesday there was a grand review before the King and his Imperial guests—both Sovereigns leading their respective regiments past the saluting point. In the afternoon the King unveiled a statue of his father King John; in the evening a grand State banquet took place at the Schloss, at which King and Emperor cordially exchanged toasts; and, finally, there was a grand equestrian entertainment representing episodes of the Siege of Vienna. On Wednesday there was one of those historical and allegorical processions which the Germans love so well. To turn to political subjects, the Samoan Conference duly concluded its labours last week, and though its decision is kept secret, it is generally believed that the United States have carried their points, and that King Malietoa will be reinstated. The controversy with Switzerland continues, and Prince Bismarck is evidenly bent upon compelling that country to cease to be a harbour of refuge for German democratic malcontents cease to be a harbour of refuge for German democratic malcontents and Socialist refugees. In this he is joined by Russia, and both the German and Russian Representatives have addressed a formal complaint to the Swiss Government of the misuse on the part of Switzerland of the rights of neutrality granted to her, and of the neglect on the part of her officials of the duties resulting from those rights. To this the Federal Council appears to have addressed a reply declaring Switzerland's willingness at all times to fulfil her international duties, and it is stated that legislation with regard to the administration of the foreign stated that legislation with regard to the administration of the foreign police, and the creation of a legal official to take charge of such a department, is now before the Chamber. This official would be practically a revival of the old Attorney-General for the Confederation, and he would have charge of the administration of Federal criminal laws.

FRANCE has been watching the discussion of the Naval Estimates with considerable interest. There have been some unusually practical speeches, and amongst them one from Admiral de Dompierre d'Hornoy, who, with sailorlike frankness, admitted that France did not need to rival England's navy, which had to protect possessions in every quarter of the globe, but urged that, at the same time, she should be the second naval Power in the world, remain mistress of the Mediterranean, and be strong enough to cope with the united navies of Germanv and Italv. Admiral cope with the united navies of Germany and Italy. cope with the united navies of Germany and Italy. Admiral Krantz, the Minister of Marine, naturally wanted more money, and pointed to the recent increases in the British and German navies, which necessitated a large addition to the French naval strength in order to enable France to cope with her neighbours. The ordinary estimates were accordingly voted, and Admiral Krantz intimated that he would shortly ask for a further credit of 2,000,000%. On Monday M. Jules Ferry made an interesting speech at a banquet of the National Republican Association. The occasion was the centenary of the assumption by the Third Estate of the title of National Assembly, and M. Ferry dwelt eloquently upon the two tasks which the and M. Ferry dwelt eloquently upon the two tasks which the Assembly undertook—the one social, in which it succeeded, by pro-curing equal rights, social justice, national sovereignty, secularisa-tion of the family, and of the State—the other political, in which it failed, the Constitution it provided being "not a type of Government, but a model of Anarchy." M. Ferry took this as his text for denunciation of those Republicans who demanded a Constituent Assembly, which he declared "at a time when discard and dis Assembly, which he declared "at a time when discord and disassembly, which he declared "at a time when discord and discouragement prevailed, and when Frenchmen were more divided than at any previous period, would mean anarchy in ideas, and a prelude to civil war and a dictatorship." What is wanted is "a more active and resolute Executive, a Senate less modest and selfeffaced, a Chamber less disposed to encroach on the prerogatives of others—all of which could be effected without tampering with the Constitution." He reproached those Republicans who had Constitution." He reproached those Republicans who had become the allies of Reactionaries and Clerical Revisionists, urged the necessity for an era of religious peace, and finally called upon all Frenchmen to prove how utterly false was the calumny that they were ready to repudiate the heritage of 1789 and renounce their freedom. This last is naturally a hit at the Boulangists, who have been very quiet this week, the only incident being a visit of MM. Laguerre, Laisant, and Déroulède to Lisieux, where they held

a "lunch" at five sous a-head admission. The statement of the General that, unknown to his colleagues, when Minister of War, he had armed and equipped 600,000 men of the Territorial army for immediate action at the time of the Schnaebele controversy is warmly denied by the Government organs, who declare that all he warmly denied by the Government organs, who declare that all he did at the time was to order 170,000 blouses, kepis, and trousers, while, when he left office, only 25,000 Lebel rifles had been manufactured. In Paris, the cab-strike is at an end, but the men threaten factured. In Paris, the cab-strike is at an end, but the men threaten tactured. In Paris, the cab-strike is at an end, but the men threaten to renew their agitation if the owners are not speedily compelled to reduce their fixed charge of hire to 20 francs a-day. At present the owners have reduced the charge to from 20 to 23 francs. The visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales has everywhere been most favourably commented upon, the Parisians being evidently pleased at the homely way they have gone about their sight-seeing. at the homely way they have gone about their sight-seeing.

In ITALY Naples is setting her house in order by a reconstruction of her unhealthy quarters. The King and Queen on Saturday witnessed the inauguration of the new sanitary works, which it is hoped will prevent any recurrence of the recent terrible cholera epidemics. Seventeen thousand houses will be pulled down, to be replaced by fine wholesome buildings and wide streets, the main thoroughfare being intended to start from the Central Railway Station, and to open up a district which is now the lowest and most Station, and to open up a district which is now the lowest and most pestilential quarter of Naples. The works will occupy ten years. There is little political news save that on Monday Signor Crispi, in opposing a resolution reducing the estimates for the African campaign announced that he would shortly present papers which would show that Italy was now in a position to gather the fruits of her sacrifices.

In INDIA some rain has fallen in Behar and Ganjam, where the In India some rain has fallen in Behar and Ganjam, where the harvest prospects are consequently better. During last week the numbers on the large public works fell from 12,306 to 9,429, as agricultural operations had been resumed. On the small works, however, under civil officers, the numbers had risen from 6,402 to 6,802. The numbers of those gratuitously relieved had risen from 3,508 to 4,468, but the deaths from cholera had decreased from 1,029 to 865. The special difficulty of coping with famine in Ganjam lies in the fact that the district is inaccessible save by sea during the monsoon, while the sea transport is often completely Canjam lies in the fact that the district is inaccessible save by sea during the monsoon, while the sea transport is often completely interrupted. Her Majesty has sent a message sympathising with the sufferings of the inhabitants, and desiring that no efforts may be spared to alleviate the distress. There is little other news of interest. The Maharajah of Cashmere is stated to be coming to Simla to protest against having been deprived of his sovereign power; in Sikkim matters are awaiting the arrival of the new Chinese Ampa, and in the Looshai districts three chiefs have now come forward. and in the Looshai districts three chiefs have now come forward, and promise to give full information of all movements among the hostile tribes, and to admit British forces to the country hitherto closed to Europeans. From BURMA there is nothing of interest, the news being confined to the interminable dacoities and encounters of the manufacture of the control of the contro of the marauders with our troops and police.

In the UNITED STATES the Cronin case is attracting the most intense interest. On Saturday Mr. Alexander Sullivan was released on 4,000% bail, which has been furnished by four wealthy Chicago Irishmen. On Monday Moroney and M'Donald were discharged, as Judge Andrews, of New York, decided that the evidence against them was insufficient—the witnesses from Chicago having failed to identify them. On Tuesday, a man named Martin Burke, alias Delaney, was arrested at Winnipeg on a charge of complicity in the murder. He is alleged to be the Williams who rented Carlson Cottage, in which the murder took place, and bought its furniture. On Monday a terrific cyclone, accompanied by heavy rain storms, passed over Kansas, causing serious floods. One place—Unionstown, containing a population of 600, was swept away, but the inhabitants escaped, only six persons being drowned.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The general features of the situation in In the UNITED STATES the Cronin case is attracting the most

MISCELLANEOUS.—The general features of the situation in EASTERN EUROPE are mentioned above, but we should mention here that the Prince of Montenegro has made a distinct advance to Servia by inviting the Regents to the marriage festivities of his daughter Melitza in August, an invitation which has been duly accepted. The agitation in the Greek islands still subject to Turkey is increasing. In CRETE a Provisional Government has been formed to preserve order, as the legal authority has absolutely collapsed. A Turkish Commissioner has been sent there, but little permanent good is expected to be achieved by him. In CHIOS also disturbances have occurred through the arbitrary imprisonment of some delegates who petitioned for the lightening of the taxation, and a Turkish man-of-war has been despatched there, followed, it is somewhat significantly announced, by a French war vessel which has gone "to watch events."—In EGYPT the Nile has commenced to rise feebly at Wady Halfa. On Monday a body of 340 mounted dervishes made a raid on Gustol, forty miles north of Wady Halfa. They were, however, repulsed by Captain Sillem, who opened fire from a gunboat, and landed ninety men to oppose them.—From EAST AFRICA there is news of Mr. Stanley, and letters dated Ujiji state that he has met Tippoo Tib, and hat, together with Emin Pasha, he intends forcing his way through Masailand to Mombassa. —Another priest, Father Conrady, in the leper settlement at Molokai, in the SANDWICH ISLANDS, has been stricken with the



THE QUEEN returns to Windsor from Balmoral next Thursday THE QUEEN returns to Windsor from Balmoral next Thursday morning, especially to inspect the Royal Agricultural Show in Windsor Park. Her Majesty has been enjoying very fine weather at Balmoral for her usual drives with Princess Victoria of Prussia and the Princess of Leiningen, and several long excursions have been made. Saturday being the first anniversary of the death of Emperor Frederick of Germany, a special Memorial Service was held at the Castle before the Queen and Princesses, where the Rev. held at the Castle before the Queen and Princesses, where the Rev. A. Campbell officiated, while Her Majesty further sent a wreath with an affectionate inscription to be placed on the Emperor's tomb at Potsdam. During the day also Princess Victoria of Prussia went to Braemar to see the rooms occupied by her father during his two months' stay on Deeside, in 1887. On Sunday Divine Service was performed at the Castle before the Royal party; the Rev. James Barclay officiated, and subsequently dined with the Queen. On returning to Windsor, the Queen will receive the Shah of Persia to lunch at Windsor on July 2nd, and will also be present at the Prince and Princess of Wales' garden-party, on July 4th, given in honour of His Persian Majesty. The next State Ball, on Juy 3rd, will take place during the Shah's stay in London.—Llangollen is preparing to give Her Majesty an enthusiastic welcome during the coming Welsh visit. The Queen will drive through the Vale on August 23rd, entering from Corwen, and passing through the town and along the banks of the Dee to Sir Theodore Martin's the town and along the banks of the Dee to Sir Theodore Martin's house at Bryntsilio.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with Prince Albert Victor and the three Princesses, returned to England early on Sunday morning. They had a most busy time in Paris, spending a large portion of each day at the Exhibition, besides lunching and dining portion of each day at the Exhibition, besides lunching and dining with their friends, and going to the theatre. The Royal party

witnessed the meet of the Paris Four-in-Hand Club, the Princesses witnessed the meet of the Paris Four-in-riand Club, the Princesses being in a carriage, and the Princes on M. Lambert's drag on which they drove subsequently to the Auteuil Races, whilt the Princesses went to the Salon. They also were present at Buffalo Bill's charitable performance in aid of the victims of the Pennter of Boods going afterwards to Miss Leigh's British and the Parish Pennter of Boods going afterwards to Miss Leigh's British and the Parish Parish and Parish P Bill's charitable performance in and of the victims of the Pennsylvanian floods, going afterwards to Miss Leigh's British and American Homes, which they minutely inspected. On Saturday they went over the Pasteur Institute, in which the Prince takes a lymphod on the Eiffel Tower dined with a learners. great interest, lunched on the Eiffel Tower, dined with a large party of guests in the Bois, and spent a short time at the Hippodrome before of guests in the Bois, and spent a short time at the Hippodrome before starting for London, vii Calais and Dover. On their return home next morning the Prince and Princess and family attended Divine Service, Prince George joining the party from Portsmouth, and inspected the Royal Corps of Commissionaires in Chelsea Hospital grounds. On Monday morning the Prince of Wales presided at a meeting of the Father Damien Memorial Committee, and also at a meeting of the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall; and in the afternoon the Prince, together with the Princess, who, with Prince Albert Victor and the three Princesses, had been present at the Albert Victor and the three Princesses, had been present at the marriage of her goddaughter, Miss Alexandra Paget, left town for marriage of her goddaugnter, Miss Alexandra Paget, left town for Sunningdale Park, Ascot, where they entertain their usual race party. The Prince and Princess with their family and guests attended the races in State on Tuesday and Thursday, the Princes also going on the off days; and, besides dinner-parties and a small dance, there will be the usual Virginia Water picnic to-day (Saturance, there will be the usual vinginia viater pictic to-uay (outuraly). To-morrow the Royal party will probably attend Divine service on the Show-Ground of the Royal Agricultural Show, in Windsor Park, and on Monday the Prince opens the Show, will remain at Sunningdale Park to receive the Queen at the Show on Thursday, and will return to town for the State Concert on Friday, and the Levée next day. The Prince will accompany the Shah in most of his State visits and festivities. Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales were elected members of the Princes Club on Monday. Prince George will preside at a dinner at Fish-Club on Monay. Finde George will preside at a dinner at rishmongers' Hall on July 10th, with a view to the inauguration of the Royal National Sea Fishermen's Insurance Fund.

The Duke of Edinburgh is now taking the waters at Kissingen.
The Duchess has been at St. Petersburg for the marriage festivities of

her youngest brother, the Grand Duke Paul, with the Princess Alexan. dra of Greece.—Young Prince Alfred of Edinburgh has gone to Dresden to represent the Queen at the celebration of the eight-hundredth anniversary of the reigning Saxon dynasty.—Princess Christian's health not being very satisfactory, the usual Ascot party at Cumberland Lodge was given up, as the Prince and Princess will be entertaining guests next week for the Agricultural Show. Princess Louise has also been indisposed while staying at Windsor, and was unable to go to Bath last week to open the new Baths. Accordingly, the Duches of Albany took her place, and, besides visiting Bath and staying with Mr. Walter Long at Rood Ashton, inaugurated the new Town Hall at Trowbridge The Duchess on Tuesday distributed the prizes at the Sailors Ine Duchess on Tuesday distributed the prizes at the Sailors' Daughters' Home, Hampstead, and next Saturday she visits Poplar to lay the foundation stone of Christ Church, supported by the Oxford Mission.—Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, with their children, are staying at the Queen's Pavilion, Aldershot, for Ascot Week, and on Monday they witnessed a Field Day on the Fox Hills

Musio

Fox Hills.

-Romeo et Juliette in French has beer ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—Romeo et Juliette in French has been the principal novelty at Covent Garden. Familiar enough as Gounod's opera is in Italian, and with Madame Patti in the part of Juliette, the work had not previously been performed in its original tongue in this country. In its new guise it must be confessed that the opera itself is more interesting, and the monotony of the music is less observable, than when the Italian libretto was adhered to Moreover, at Covent Garden, it is now magnificently mounted and strongly cast, the opening scene in the Palace of the Capulets, the balcony tableau, with its solidly built-up staircases and its real trees, the chamber scene, despite the anachronisms as to furniume, and the tomb are thoroughly worthy of the work and the house the chamber scene, despite the anachronisms as to furniture, and the tomb are thoroughly worthy of the work and the house in which it is produced. In regard to the cast Madame Melba sang and acted creditably; although, of course, it would hardly be fair to put her in comparison with so distinguished an artist as Madame Patti, with whom the rôle has hitherto been chiefly identified. The strongest features of the performance were the Romeo and Friar Laurence of the brothers De Reszke. Although in the hands of M. J. de Reszke the hero is not so youthful as Shakespearian students would have us believe the stripling ought to be, yet he played the lover in the balcony and stripling ought to be, yet he played the lover in the balcony and chamber scenes as probably only an actor trained in France could do. Moreover, in the turbulent situation in which Mercutio and Tybalt are killed be been kinstell with the love and imperiosity do. Moreover, in the turbulent situation in which Mercutio and Tybalt are killed he bore himself with a manliness and impetuosity which quite excited the house. The minor parts were very strongly cast by Mdlle. de Vigne, Madame Lablache, MM. Seguin, Montariol, Castelmary, and Winogradow. The Russian baritone, it is true, hardly realised the character of Mercutio, and he sang the "Queen Mab" song in rather heavy fashion. But not a single character was entrusted to any but a capable artist, and M. Gounod's romantic opera has rarely been heard to greater advantage. On Thursday last week Don Giovanni was given, but the changes made necessary by indisposition somewhat affected the performance. Its best features were the Don of Señor F. d'Andrade (a libertine nobleman to the life), the Elvira of Madame Valda, and the Zerlina of the American Miss Van Zandt.

Mr. Barton M'Guckin made his first appearance in Italian Opera

of the American Miss Van Zandt.

Mr. Barton M'Guckin made his first appearance in Italian Opera on Monday in his famous part of Lohengrin, which M. Jean de Reszke, with true artistic feeling, resigned to him on hearing that the Irish tenor particularly wished to make his first appearance in this character. The manly and vigorous representation of Wagner's this character. The manly and vigorous representation of Wagnes's hero by Mr. M'Guckin is well known to lovers of opera in English and, associated as he was with Madame Albani, Madame Fürsch Madi, MM. F. d'Andrade, Seguin, and Castlemary (M. Edouard de Reszkè alone being an absentee), the performance was again a very good one.

On Tuesday Les Huguenots was given, with another splendid cast. No finer Raoul de Nangis than M. J. de Reszke now exists on the contemporary operatic stage, and in the grand duet with Valentina, which, according to the version current here, ends the version, the was once more heard at his best. Miss Ella Russell was Valentina, which, according to the version current here, ends the opera, he was once more heard at his best. Miss Ella Russell was again the brightest of Queen Marguerites, Madame Scalchi was the again the brightest of Oueen Marguerites, Madame Scalchi was the again the three characters of San Bris, De Nevers, and Mar-Page, and the three characters of San Bris, De Nevers, and Mar-Cello could not have been in better hands than those of Mil. Lassalle, F. d'Andrade, and E. de Reszke. The special chorus Lassalle, F. d'Andrade, and Signor Mancinelli conducted. Mdlle. Palladino danced, and Signor Mancinelli conducted. Special Mdlle. Palladino danced, and Signor Mancinelli conducted. Special interest was excited by the début of Frau Toni Schligger, the interest was excited by the début of Frau Toni Schligger, the made her first appearance in London in the part of Valentina. made her first appearance in London in the part of Valentina, new comer is an experienced artist, and a splendid actress, although perhaps no longer in her first youth or freshness of voice. Her best effect was, of course, made in the grand duet with Raoul in the final act.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The enterprise at Her Majesty's was on Saturday taken in hand by a syndicate, who proposed to finish the present opera season at reduced prices, and then to finish the present opera season at reduced prices, and then to organise promenade concerts, and at Christmas to mount a organise promenade concerts, and at Christmas to mount a organise promenade of the season on his own account. Since direction, and will finish the season on his own account. Since we last wrote, to the repertory of this house have been added the last wrote, with Madame Dotti and other artists; Donizetti's Il Trovalore, with Madame Dotti and other artists; Do

but the improvement stand her vocal style in finish, while her hiving gained in power and her vocal style in finish, while her hiving gained in power and her vocal style in finish, while her hiving gained in power an actress is now even more fully established than intelligence as an actress is now even more fully established than intelligence as an actress is now even more fully established than intelligence as a mixed programme, the principal item being the closing scene of mixed programme, the principal item being the closing scene of mixed programme. It is disobedient daughter, the Walkyrie affectionate leave of his disobedient daughter, the walkyrie affectionate his disobedient daughter, the Walkyrie affectionate his disobedient daughter, the walkyrie affectionate his disobedient daughter, the disobedient daughter, the his disobedient daughter, the his dis

Notes and News.—Two German opera seasons are projected next spring, one directed by Herr Neumann, and the other conducted by Dr. Hans Richter. It would be lamentable if both were to clash.—The Royal Academy students will perform Götz' Taming of the Shrew, at the Prince of Wales' Theatre, on the 10th prox.—For the 5th prox. are fixed the first performances of Verdi's Otello at the Lyceum and a State Concert in honour of the Shah at the Albert Hall.—Mr. Carl Rosa's will was sworn at over 78,000L personalty. This does not look as though opera in English spelt bankruptcy.—The popular tenor, Mr. Edward Lloyd, will be absent during the greater part of the late spring of next year upon a Transulantic concert tour.



THE FATHER DAMIEN MEMORIAL.—The Prince of Wales presided on Monday at the first meeting of the Committee for promoting a memorial to the late Father Damien, a body which includes representatives of all parties, political and religious, among those present being the Archbishop of Canterbury and Cardinal Manning, the Duke of Norfolk and the Duke of Westminster, Baron Rothschild and Principal Fairbairn, Mr. John Morley, and Sir Algernon Borthwick. In a very interesting and instructive address the Prince proposed a threefold memorial-scheme, first a monument to Father Damien at Molokai, second the establishment of a leper ward in London, with encouragements for the study of leprosy, and third an inquiry into leprosy in India. An Executive Committee was appointed, and resolutions approving of the Prince of Wales's proposals were adopted, among their supporters being Mr. E. Clifford (Father Damien's personal friend and correspondent), the Duke of Westminster, Sir James Paget, Sir W. G. Hunter, Cardinal Manning, and the Rev. Hugh Chapman. Subscriptions will be received by the London and Westminster Bank, Messrs. Coutts, and Sir Samuel Scott and Co.

The Bishop of Rochester consecrated on Monday the Church of the Lady Margaret, erected at a cost of 4,500%, and the outcome of the St. John's College, Cambridge, Mission Work at Walworth, which was begun in 1884. The building is to be open throughout the day, and all the seats are to be free and unappropriated.

The Anglican Synod of New South Wales have nominated the Rev. Francis J. Chavasse, Rector of St. Peter-le-Binley, the Rev. H. Carr Glyn Moule, Principal of Ridley Hall, Camand Principal of St. Andrew's College, Birkenhead, as candidates for the Bishopric of Sydney, vacant through the resignation of Dr. Bishop of New South Wales, and the final choice will rest with the Bishops of all the Australian Colonies.

CARDINAL MANNING, in a Pastoral read in the Roman Catholic five new churches, states that whereas in 1850 there were only forty-income.

CARDINAL MANNING, in a Pastoral read in the Roman Catholic Churches of London on Sunday, while appealing for funds to build five new churches, states that whereas in 1850 there were only forty-six churches of that Communion in the whole of his Diocese there are now 123.

are now 123.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The Rev. Francis B. Fowler, Vicar of Holy Trimity, Weymouth, has been appointed by the Bishop of Salisbury to the Archdeaconry of Dorset, vacant through the decease of the Ven. Thomas Sanctaary.—The foundation-stone of Christ Church, Duchess of Albany, the Oxford Mission at Poplar, will be laid by the Os. St. Peter's Day, the 27th inst., at 3:30 P.M.—A munificent donation of 1,000/, has been made by "Two Friends" to the

London Society for Promoting Christianity Among the Jews.—The Wesleyan Toynbee Hall movement is making satisfactory progress. Subscriptions to a considerable amount have have been promised it by Wesleyan laymen.—Mr. McQuaker, a Glasgow tradesman, has bequeathed to the British and Foreign Unitarian Association the sum of 30,000L, attaching to the bequest the conditions that only the interest shall be spent annually, and that this shall be devoted to the propagation of Unitarianism in Scotland.—At a Mansion House meeting of the St. Giles's Christian Mission it was stated that since 1877, when the Society began to direct its attention to the criminal class, 21,023 discharged prisoners have been relieved with money, tools, clothes, &c., and by having work found for them.—Whitfield's famous Tabernacle, in Tottenham Court Road, having been discovered to be, through decay, in a very dangerous state, further services in it are to be suspended during consultations which may result in its demolition, and the erection of a new chapel on its site.

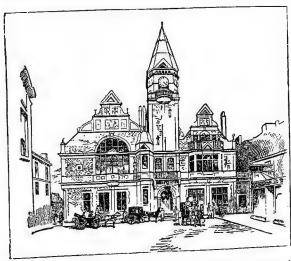
TROWBRIDGE TOWN HALL

THE new Town Hall, presented by Mr. William Roger Brown to Trowbridge, Wilts, in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee, was opened on June 14th by the Duchess of Albany, in the absence, owing to indisposition, of the Princess Louise. The Duchess, who had been staying with Mr. Walter Long, at Rood Ashton, was a companied



MR. ROGER BROWN

by the Marquis of Bath, Lord-Lieutenant of Wiltshire, and various by the Marquis of Bath, Lord-Lieutenant of Wiltshire, and various members of the Long family. The town was duly decorated, and the Duchess enthusiastically received. After an address of welcome and a short religious service, the Duchess opened the Town Hall with a golden key, handed to her by Mr. Roger Brown. During an inspection of the interior she unveiled a marble bust of Mr.



Brown, presented by the Freemasons of Trowbridge; she also unveiled his rortrait in the Council Chamber, after which she appeared on the balcony, and declared the Town Hall open. Mr. Brown subsequently entertained about two hundred guests at a banquet in the great Hall.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT WINDSOR

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT WINDSOR

AT Royal Windsor it is fitting that the Jubilee Show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England should take place; and it is still more fitting that Her Majesty, who was reigning when the Society was formed, should be its President during the present year, having as Aide H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. The occasion is one that is of great and unusual interest to country-folk, and long-continued and special efforts have been made to make the Show a grand success. A Committee of the Society, an influential Mansion House Committee, which has provided over 5,000/., and a local Windsor Committee, have conjointly worked to gather an unmatchable collection of the best animals in the world, and specimens of all the engines, machines, and appliances which Agricultural Science has developed in the past half-century.

The unique situation of the Show in the historic great Park of Windsor is in itself a matter of interest—with unparalleled surroundings—whilst the buildings, accommodation for stock in miles of sheds, stabling and enclosures, Parade Rings and Judging Rings, Council Rooms, Members' Rooms, Reporters' Rooms, Police and Post-Office stations, offices, entrances, and great refreshment tents make up a great city—Agriopolis—which is dominated by the Queen's Pavilion set in a beautiful garden.

A sketch map of the district shows the location of the exhibition, some two miles from the Windsor Railway Stations (Great Western, South-Western, and South-Eastern), in the direction of Ascot and Virginia Water, and parallel with Queen Anne's Ride and the Long Walk.

The Implement Section of the Show is open Saturday, June

Walk.

The Implement Section of the Show is open Saturday, June 22nd, admission 2s. 6d.; and the general Show begins on Monday, admission 5s.; Tuesday and Wednesday being half-crown days Thursday and Friday the people's shilling days. Regret is felt that the exhibition cannot be continued after Friday, but the vast expenses incurred by exhibitors compel the restriction.

The plan of the yard is fan-shaped, the centre of the fan being the main avenue, flanked by exhibit-stands, and leading up to the

Queen's Pavilion, having the Council, Stewards', and Members' rooms in the background, with the fine Working Dairy as a detache I right wing. The Horses, Sheep, and Pigs will be found at the extreme left, the Kerry, Guernsey, and Jersey breeds of cattle in the centre, and the main show of cattle at the right corner of the fan-shaped Show-yard. The Palace Seed-buildings—Shows in themselves—are directly right and left of the entrance. The Grand Stand and Parade-Ground are close to the Queen's Pavilion. As for the whereabouts of machinery in motion, the visitor will find it without further help than his ears and eyes command.

Any one attempting to see the entire Show must be able to walk and view ten miles of frontage, with sheds containing animals and other exhibits of absorbing interest. Of the shedding erected there is in feet, for

there is in feet, for

Horses. 8,912 Implements. 12,953

and, as many of the displays are double-fronted, some twenty miles have to be traversed if only a glance be given to this wonderful

The Prizes given amount in value to

3,0081. for 972 entries of Horses.
304. for 17 entries of Asses.
3,9424. for 1,657 entries of Cattle.
2,5071. for 1,0659 entries of Disep.
7404. for 268 entries of Pigs.
3314. for 862 entries of Poultry.
434. for 37 entries of Goats.
1,0514. for 1,203 entries of Corn, Wool,
Cheese, Butter, Cider and Perry, Hops, Jams, Hives and Honey.

Cheese, Butter, Cider and Perry, Hops, Jams, Hives and Honey.

The absence of money prizes and rewards for field and implement trials, for plans of farm buildings, &c., for systems of keeping farm accounts, for old and honoured servants, for rural school models, for animal skeletons, and for elementary power applied to machines, is very notable—and made more conspicuous in comparison with the Prize Schedules of other home and foreign Societies.

In the Horse Classes are thoroughbreds, hunters, Clevelands, hackneys, ponies, Shire, Clydesdale and Suffold, and draught.

In cattle, Shorthorns, Hereford, Devon, Sussex, Longhorn, Welsh, Red-polled, Aberdeen Angus, Galloway, Highland, Ayrshire, Jers: y, Guernsey, Kerry, Dexter, Kerry, other breeds, and dairy cows have prizes.

prizes.

The breeds of sheep are those best known, but under the heading "Other Breeds" surely the well-established "Suffolk" might have had separate notice.

Visitors should remember that at eight o'clock each evening they are expected to withdraw. Those staying at Windsor may take a fresh spell of sight-seeing by going to the Venetian and other fêles to be given on the river. The Prince of Wales is expected to be in the Show Yard on several days, and Her Majesty, the President, on Thursday or Friday.

to be given on the river. The Prince of Wales is expected to be in the Show Yard on several days, and Her Majesty, the President, on Thursday or Friday.

The advice of the late Hon. Director, Sir Brandreth Gibbs, to visitors wishing to see much with the least amount of trouble and fatigue is to take a quiet place in or around the parade ground and at 3 P.M. on Tuesdays see the procession of prize horses. On Wednesday, II A.M. and 3 P.M., see parade of cattle and horses; or on Thursday, at II A.M. and 3.45 P.M., Friday, at II.30 A.M. and 3 P.M., the same sight is offered to fresh visitors and those who like again to see the prize-winning animals. To the butter-making, bee-driving, the poultry pens, the horse-shoeing competitions, visits should be paid, however short; and of course the various stands of machinery, seeds, corn produce, &c., each have claims on the visitor interested in special subjects.

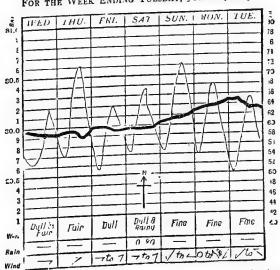
The State apartments at Windsor Castle may be viewed during the Show Week, from June 24th to 29th, from IO A.M. to 5 P.M., by tickets obtainable of the Lord Chamberlain in the Cas:le yard. On the 22nd, 24th, and 25th of June the Shaw and Flemish Farms will be open to inspection from IO A.M. to 5 P.M.

The fares from the railway stations to the Show entrance are Is. per head for cabs, flys, &c., but only 6d. for omnibuses, pleasure vans, &c. The railways offer special cheap tickets, about which inquiry should be made at the London stations.

The Royal Agricultural Society now consists of over Io,000 members, a very large increase having been made this Jubilee season, and in compliment to Her Majesty's Presidentship—a year surely in which some "Royal honours" may well be bestowed on two or three of the chief workers whose names all the public know.

WEATHER CHART

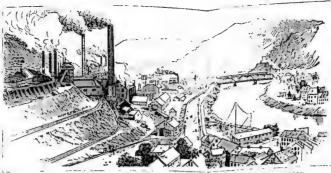
FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1889.



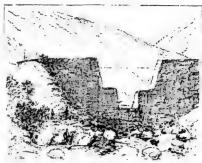
EXPLANATION.—The thick line shows the variations in the height of the barometer during the week ending Tuesday inidinght (18th inst.). The fine line shows the shade temperature for the same interval, and gives the maximum and shows the shade temperature for the same interval, and gives the maximum and shows the shade temperature for the same interval, and gives the maximum and minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

REMARKS.—The weather of the past week, although changeable, has been dry and fair or fine generally. Pressure during the first half of the period was chiefly lowest off our West and North Coasts, and highest over the Bay of chiefly lowest of our area, while the highest had become transferred to our Islands. Eastward of our area, while the highest had become transferred to our Islands. Eastward of our area, while the highest had become transferred to our Islands. Eastward of our area, while the highest had become transferred to use Islands. Eastward of our area, while the highest had become transferred to use Islands. Eastward of our area, while the highest had become transferred to use Islands. Eastward of our area were felt in the North and Easterly breezes in the South. Taking the week as a whole a good deal of cloud prevailed, but the South. Taking the week as a whole a good deal of cloud prevailed, but the South. Taking the week as a whole a good deal of cloud prevailed, but the semantially little rainfall anywhere. Night temperatures were again above comparatively little rainfall anywhere. Night temperatures were again above the average generally, but the daily maxima fell considerably below those of the previous week, albeit they occasionally exceeded 70° at times over a large portion of the United Kingdom. The highest readings of all were 75° over the Midlands, and 72° in the South-East of England on Sunday (16th inst.), and Midlands, and 72° in the South-East of England on Sunday (16t





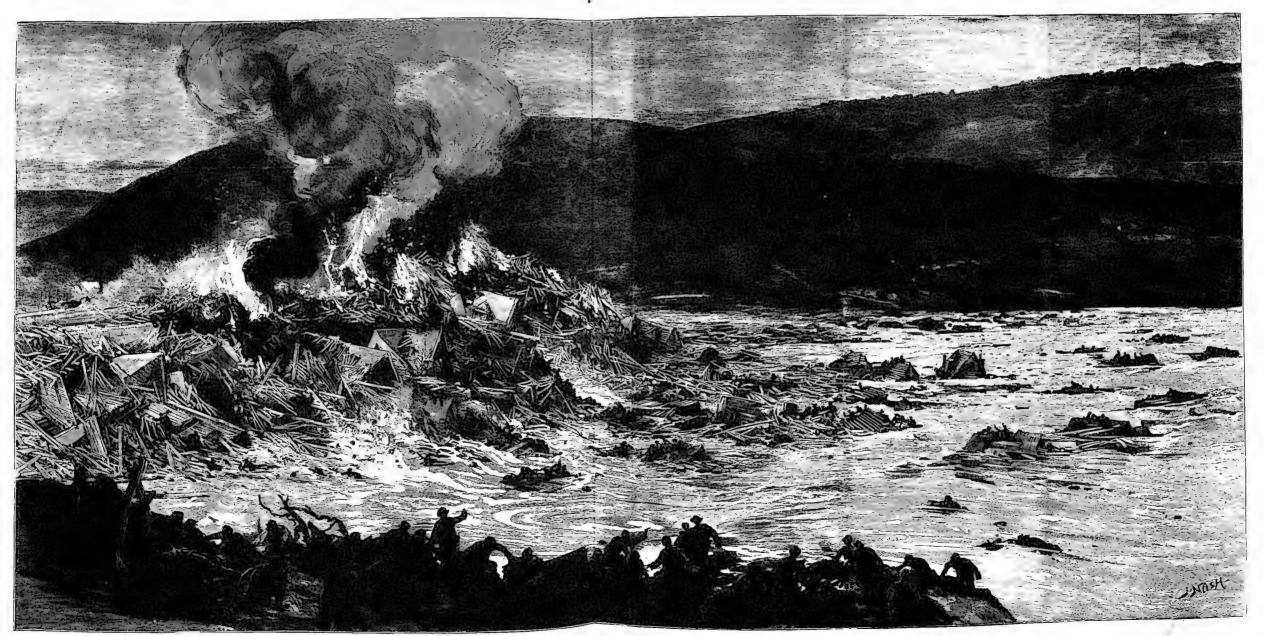




JOHNSTOWN, THE CONTMARGH RIVER AND THE CAMBRIA I ON-WORKS REFORE THE FLOOD

THE LAST TRAIN FROM HARRISBURG PLOUGHING THROUGH THE FLOOD A QUARTER OF A MILE FROM. THE SUSQUEHANSA LIVER

THE BROKEN SOUTH FORK DAM OF THE RESERVOIR, SKETCHED-TROM THE BED OF THE CONSMAUGH RIVER. Showing the predict brook made by the operations when



THE FLOOD AND THE DAM OF DEBRIS AT THE RAILWAY BRIDGE.

The Flood swept cway human lengs, houses, treet, and a mass of dilris which was caught by the stone values bridge, and formed an enormous dam forty feet high. This barrier caught fire, and 1,000 persons are supposed to have perished by fire and water at the point sketchel by our coffice.

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Single British Library

THE GRAPHIC

excelled on the following night, when the Navy Estimates were completely disposed of, and further inroads made on the Army Estimates. This left Thursday clear for the second reading of the University (Scotland) Bill, and to-day (Friday) Supply has again heep successfully attacked been successfully attacked.

DRESDEN REVISITED

In this headlong age, a decade and a half is a long period in the life of a city, and when those fifteen years have fallen in an era of prosperity, which has inspired the erection of new public and private buildings, when existed have used for mechanism and buildings, when science has introduced new uses for mechanism and electricity, and industrial art has taken new manufactures to her

arms, the change seems great indeed.

When first we visited the capital of Saxony, we arrived, hot and tired, after a dusty journey, in mid-summer, across the monotonous table-land of North Germany. We drove through deserted streets to a dismal suburban inn, now, fortunately, swept away. The Elbe to a dismal suburban inn, now, fortunately, swept away. The Elbe hal scarce any water in its bed, and the river steamers had ceased to ply. The streets were ill-paved and disagreeably noisy. Half of the famous collections were closed for repairs, or only opened at heavy charges for an hour or so in each week. The Royal Theatre was untenanted, and in the temporary wooden Opera House, which was used after the conflagration of Semper's first structure in 1869, the performance was so feeble that we cared not to multiply our visits. formance was so feeble that we cared not to multiply our visits. And the heat was appalling—only tempered by constant and wellnigh terrifying thunderstorms.

Last autumn, all was different. Early in October we steamed down the Elbe. The trees were putting on their variegated autumn livery. The river was full, and a frosty feeling in the air braced us livery. The river was full, and a frosty teeling in the air blacks dup. The passage through the beautiful defile between Schandau and Pirna was accomplished all too soon; and thence we glided past the waterside suburbs of Dresden, past the river palace of the past the waterside suburbs of Dresden, past the river palace of the past the waterside suburbs of Dresden, past the river palace of the past the waterside suburbs of Dresden, past the river palace of the past the waterside suburbs of Dresden, past the river palace of the past the waterside suburbs of Dresden, past the river palace of the past the waterside suburbs of Dresden, past the river palace of the past the waterside suburbs of Dresden, past the wate king at Pillnitz, now abandoned for the season, and up to the quay in the heart of the city, below the Brühl Terrace. We passed beneath a new bridge, the Albertsbrücke, flanked by immense new buil lings—barracks, banks, and dwelling-houses—where formerly

buil lings—barracks, banks, and dwelling-houses—where formerly was a strip of barren ground, sacred to the accumulations of the scavenger or the "chiffonnier;" and on every side, as we looked up from the stream, we saw signs of material progress. Through the heart of the old town, new streets have been made, or are now projected. A large district beyond the Bohemian Railway Station—which previously, from it utter dreariness, we remembered thinking must be the end of all things Saxon—is laid out in building-plots; and the domestic architecture, whatever its internal merits or

must be the end of all things Saxon—is laid out in building-plots; and the domestic architecture, whatever its internal merits or demerits, is sufficiently pleasing externally to banish over-much regret at the demolition of the ramshackle if picturesque old houses which used to nestle together in the centre of the Altstadt.

We found the English and American colony in Dresden had largely increased. Young ladies being "finished," or English lads "cramming," to their great disgust, the much-despised modern languages for their "exams," met one at every turn; and at the handsome new church, on Sundays, one came upon a crowd of English-speaking men and women, many of whom are residents. These do not amalgamate more readily than of yore with Saxon society, which is, if anything, stiffer to our notions than ever. English people are kindly received at Court, and are welcomed to the various State festivities; but the national and foreign elements never mix thoroughly together, and the general evidence ments never mix thoroughly together, and the general evidence of goodwill is confined to a little formal visiting. The young Count von —, to whom you were introduced at the State ball, will appear later on to pay his respects in panoply of blue and silver—for he is a subaltern in the Royal body-guard, and may be seen, on the night when he is on duty, standing erect as a ramrod throughout the performance in the Opera House, in his official stall below the King's box. He enters your presence and makes his bow, and then, with the lady's permission, retires to the door and divests himself of his busby and sabretasche; but stiffness door and divests himself of his busby and sabretasche; but stiffness is inseparable from his close-fitting uniform, and, after a few conventional remarks, when he astonishes you by his acquaintance with your language, he takes his leave. You leave a card in return at the gigantic new barracks, above the Neustadt, and, too often—will tout! In all things the military spirit is paramount, and implicit obedience is exacted in the most peremptory fashion to the most trivial rules—for instance, we were crossing the Marienbrücke from the left to the right bank of the Elbe, in which case, the rule is that you keep to the right, but, as the bridge was empty, we crossed over to view the charming prospect down the river, whereupon there suddenly appeared to us a gendarme, who required us to return to the other side, and, though he was perfectly civil, no expostulation that such rules were intended for regulating traffic, and had no application to solitary individuals, was of any avail, and and had no application to solitary individuals, was of any avail, and

The Opera and the various concerts were in full swing. We went many times for a surprisingly small cost to the Hof Theater, as beautiful and convenient a house as there is in Europe—and where beautiful and convenient a house as there is in Europe—and where will you find grander singers, a finer orchestra, a more appreciative audience? The various museums remained much as we had remembered them, but lapse of years made us consider the Historical Collection in the Neumarkt more interesting, and the heterogeneous Grüne Gewölbe less so than before, while the Old Masters of the Zwinger were more fascinating than ever, and many of the modern paintings in the galleries upstairs gave promise of improvement in contemporary German Art. Tramways had developed greatly, and you can now go to the furthest suburbs for a few pence, and cheap steamers ply constantly to the popular riverside resorts.

We went down one morning to the Albrechtsburg, at Meissen, which had been dismantled on our former visit, during the removal

which had been dismantled on our former visit, during the removal of the porcelain factory to a more commodious but hideous building in the adjacent Trisbischthal. The old castle looks charming from in the adjacent Trisbischthal. The old castle looks charming from the Elbe, with its irregular spires and turrets, its windows projecting over the precipices, and its time-stained surface; but the interior, all glorious with gold and colours, wax figures, and huge frescoes, will hardly please everybody. There is good Gothic architecture in the small cathedral adjoining, where fine brasses commemorate past rulers of Saxony; the perspective through the lines of columns, with their multiform leaf capitals, is very rich, and a grand effect is produced by the mass of shafts clustered on the giant pillars at the intersection of the transects.

An improved train-service makes it easy to visit the mining capital of Freiberg, where the once-famous Golden Door has lost its gilding, and the Romanesque Cathedral to which it belonged has given way to a later Gothic building, but the sculpture round this portal well repays one for the journey from Dresden. A twieted-group moulding surmounts the relief over the door with twisted-rope moulding surmounts the relief over the door which depicts the Resurrection—a crowd of life-like figures amid which one is conspicuous disentangling himself from his shroud; Scriptural heroes swarm round the jambs or adorn separate columns, and foreshortened forms with giant heads, or animals and foliage are combined in quaint contrast with them, according to mediæval taste. The Protestant princes who preceded Augustus the Strong, the Roman Catholic King of Poland, sleep in a chapel spoiled by overgilding, and no merit beyond their rich foreign marbles distinguishes their tombs; and a pulpit, shaped like a flower-stalk, recalls the misplaced ingenuity so characteristic of the decadence of Gothic A midday train carries us back to the Altstadt, where we may spend a pleasant afternoon reckoning up the changes time has made in the attractive city on the Elbe.

O. M.



JUNE 22, 1880

THE FAVOUR!TE GAME OF "TIP-CAT," dear to London boys and perilous to the eyes of the passers-by, has at last been officially prohibited in the public streets.

POPULAR MUSIC IN SEVERAL PUBLIC GARDENS will be provided again this summer by the aid of the Kyrle Society. One Volunteer again this summer by the did to help, but pecuniary aid is needed to extend the work.

ROYAL DRAMATISTS are becoming serious competitors to professional authors. Thus the King of Sweden's one-act historical play, Castle Cronberg, is to be produced next season in six different cities—Stuttgart, Aix-la-Chapelle, Halle, Nuremberg, Breslau, and Könisberg.

THE QUEEN'S WARM WELCOME AT SAN SEBASTIAN during her stay at Biarritz this spring so pleased the Royal party that Her Majesty is sending the town a handsome Minton vase as a souvenir The vase is of Oriental form, decorated with tropical of the visit. flowers on a deep turquoise ground.

Women Doctors in the United States muster 9,000—Women Doctors in the United States muster 9,000—Many about one to thirty-three practitioners of the sterner sex. female medicos earn over 5,000/. yearly, and very few make less than 200/. They are mostly spread over New York State, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania, with a few in the Far West, but they cannot obtain a footing in the Conservative South.

THE LATE KING LOUIS OF BAVARIA'S wonderful castles seem to THE LATE KING LOUIS OF BAVARIA'S wonderful castles seem to have fallen on evil days with the death of their eccentric master. Two favourite shooting-lodges, Schachen and Falkenstein, have been turned into hotels; Schwanstein, the King's last hobby, is only half built; and Herren-Chiemsee, which is modelled on Versailles, is tumbling to pieces, and the famous fountains are all out of order. out of order.

THE TENNYSON ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPTS, which we mentioned last week, were sold for somewhat high prices. The "Dedication" to the Queen, containing two unpublished verses, but omitting one in the accepted form, and written on two sheets of note-paper, brought 30%, while the "Brook" sold for 51%. A portion of "Maul" was the most interesting lot, being covered with alterations and obliterations, including many lines which do not appear in the published version. This MS. realised 111%, and was written partly on the back sheets of old letters and partly on thin blue paper.

A COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL OF THE SAMOAN COMPRENCE. THE TENNYSON ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPTS, which we mentioned

A COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL OF THE SAMOAN CONFERENCE has been struck at Berlin, for presentation to the members. The obverse displays a portrait of Emperor William II., with his titles, obverse displays a portrait of Emperor William II., with his titles, and on the reverse is an ingenious arabesque composed of the coats-of-arms of the three countries involved in the Conference, and surmounted by a tiny banner with the Berlin "bear." The inscription "Samoa Conference, Berlin, 1889, the United States of North America, Germany, and England" runs round the medal, the names of the members filling in the spaces. The Emperor retains one specimen of the medal, of solid gold (like those given to the members), and there are also copies in silver.

A SWEEPING REFORM IN RAILWAY FARES is to be tried in

A SWEEPING REFORM IN RAILWAY FARES is to be tried in Hungary. The tariff will be divided into three classes, one uniform charge for a short distance—up to a certain number of miles—a second for medium distances, and a third for long journeys. The promoters arous that the fares will thus proved much beautiful. second for medium distances, and a third for long journeys. The promoters argue that the fares will thus prove much more lucrative, after the model of the uniform postal charge. Another railway innovation in the Dual Empire is the establishment of lending railway libraries, begun this week in forty Austrian stations. Books in German, French, English, Italian, Bohemian, and Hungarian can be borrowed at one station for from twopence to four energy per week and returned at any other station which fourpence per week, and returned at any other station which possesses a similar library. If successful, the scheme will be extended to some 200 stations.

Another Famous Centenary in French History has been ANOTHER FAMOUS CENTENARY IN FRENCH HISTORY has been kept this week by our neighbours acrosss the Channel—the 100th anniversary of the "Oath of the Tennis-Court" at Versailles. On June 20th, 1789, the deputies of the Tiers-Etat, opposed by Louis XVI. and his advisers, and unable to assemble in their ordinary meeting-place, gathered in the Tennis-Court, and swore not to disperse until they had given a Constitution to France—an oath which resulted in the formation of the National Assembly. The Tennis-Court is little altered from that time but remains a oath which resulted in the formation of the Vandouar The Tennis-Court is little altered from that time, but remains a long simple building with a wooden ceiling, tiny windows, and a gallery at one end. The Court was unused till 1880, when it was fitted up as a "Museum of the Revolution," with busts and relics of the prominent portraits of the Revolutionary period, the names of 2,000 lesser Republican lights being inscribed round the walls.

THE OBER-AMMERGAU PASSION PLAY being due for representation next year, the Bavarian village is very busy preparing for its decennial festivities. Last time—in 1880—there was great difficulty It is to be hoped that the Play will not lose its pristine simplicity, for the representation is to be arranged on a more elaborate scale under the direction of a Munich theatrical manager, while there will be fresh costumes, a larger orchestra, and improvements in the auditorium. The Play will be acted on Sundays and holidays, and auditorium. The Play will be acted on Sundays and holidays, and on extra days, if there is an overflow of visitors. Meanwhile a Tyrolese Passion-Play is given yearly at Brixlegg, and has just begun for the summer. It is a curious mixture of ancient and modern, for the stage is illuminated by the electric light. At Brixlegg a new method is adopted of supporting the impersonator of Christ on the cross, so as to spare him much of the inevitable pain and exhaustion. Probably this mode will be introduced at Ober-Ammergau.

"CLOVER-SEEKING PARTIES" AND "I FMON PARTIES" are the

"CLOVER-SEEKING PARTIES" AND "LEMON PARTIES" are the fushionable amusement for young people across the Atlantic. For the first entertainment, the couples pair off and adjourn to some neighbouring park or meadows where they hunt diligently for a four-leaved clover, which is a sign of future union and prosperity, and entitles the finder to kiss his fair companion. For the Lemon and entities the finder to kiss his fair companion. For the Leilon party, each guest is expected to bring a lemon, and is received by the hostess in a room entirely decorated with the delicate golden hue—silk tablecloth, fairy lamp shades, china, and flowers alike. A "Squeezing Committee" cuts each lemon in half, counts the pips, and puts them into a glass bowl. The company are then invited to guess how many seeds are collected, and the guesser nearest the guess how many seeds are collected, and the guesser nearest the number receives the prize of a lemonade bowl, while the one who is furthest from the mark—ignominiously called the booby—is presented with a pair of lemon-squeezers. Prizes are also awarded to the owners of lemons with the largest and the fewest number of pips. Finally the lemons are made into punch and refreshments pips. Finally the lemons are made into punch, and refreshments are served flavoured with lemon in some shape or other, the guests taking away a bundle of lemon roses, tied with satin bows of the

LONDON MORTALITY increased and decreased during the past two weeks, and 1,306 and 1,247 deaths have been registered, against 1,267 during the previous seven days, being 160 and 180 below the average, and at the rate of 15.7 and 15 per 1,000. There were 2,523 and 2,396 births registered, against 2,402, being respectively 155 and 288 below the average. 155 and 288 below the average.

PARLIAMENT.

PARLIAMENT has resumed its labours after the Whitsun recess, the Commons meeting on Monday, and the Lords bringing up the rearguard on Tuesday. In the Commons there was a better attendance than was expected, members usually displaying a disposition to extend the holidays at whatever length they may originally have been fixed. One of the very earliest comers was Mr. Gladstone fresh from his campaign in the West. This was the greatest surprise of all. Telegrams reaching London by the midday service were pouring into the news-room of the House of the floods of his eloquence delivered at Shaftesbury and Gillingham; and, lo! even as members were reading them, Mr. Gladstone, the floods of his eloquence delivered at Shaftesbury and Gillingham; and, lo! even as members were reading them, Mr. Gladstone, looking as ruddy as if he had been haymaking, entered the House with brisk step, and took his seat on the Front Opposition Bench his appearance hailed with a loud cheer by his faithful supporters. Most of his colleagues were present, or presently arrived, Sir W. Harcourt being a conspicuous absentee. In his absence Mr. John-Morley always sits in the seat of the Leader, probably an indication of the future order of things.

of the future order of things.

Whilst the benches on both sides were pretty fairly filled, there was a conspicuous gap below the Gangway to the left of the Speaker, where the Irish members usually sit. In the new order of things now strangely established, the Leader of the House had before Whitsuntide entered into a friendly arrangement with the Irish members that business should be so ordered that they need not return to town for at least a week after the Session was resumed. That was a bargain entered into with a pretty assumption on Mr. not return to town for at least a week after the Session was resumed. That was a bargain entered into with a pretty assumption on Mr. Smith's part of desire to meet the views of hon gentlemen opposite. But it was one in the fulfilment of which the Ministry were, for their own purposes, keenly interested. In spite of the strong desire avowed on political grounds to keep the Irish members at Westminster, there is no doubt that the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, having blocks of Supply on hand, would very gladly dispense with their attendance for a limited period. Of the supporters of Mr. Parnell during the early part of the week, whilst Supply was being voted with phenomenal rapidity, only Mr. Biggar and Mr. E. Harrington were present, the former kept in town by his self-imposed duty of watching over the Parnell Commission, the latter just freed from a term of imprisoment.

Other absentees were the Leaders of the Dissentient Liberals who sit at the end of the Front Bench. Mr. Chamberlain has been very little in his place through the Session, and was not expected to be studiously punctual in his reappearance after Whitsuntide. Lord

little in his place through the Session, and was not expected to be studiously punctual in his reappearance after Whitsuntide. Lord Hartington found counter-attractions at Ascot, whilst Sir Henry James, having been at work through Whitsun week in the Arbitration case, was not disposed to rush into the House of Commons at the earliest possible moment. Thus it came to pass that Mr. Heneage had full enjoyment of the limited space grudgingly allotted to Lord Hartington and his colleagues. On the other side of the House Mr. Chaplin put in an appearance on Monday, but afterwards succumbed to the attraction of Ascot; while Lord Randolph Churchill still made holiday, and, fishing failing in the fjords of Norway, was heard of in Paris.

Churchill still made holiday, and, fishing failing in the fjords of Norway, was heard of in Paris.

There were only fifteen questions awaiting the arrival of Ministers, a small number, which surely indicates a period of comparative peace in Parliament. These disposed of, Mr. Smith moved by a gesture the motion standing in his name, which proposed to appropriate for the uses of the Government Tuesday evenings for the remainder of the Session. This brought up Mr. Bradlaugh, who gives up to India some of the time meant for Northampton, and who, with characteristic modesty, wanted a special exception made gives up to India some of the time meant for Northampton, and who, with characteristic modesty, wanted a special exception made with respect to a motion alleging Indian grievances which stood in his name for the following Tuesday. By the time Mr. Bradlaugh had made an end of speaking Mr. Gladstone had recovered the presence of mind perturbed by the spectacle of the Leader of the House wantonly wasting an opportunity of making a speech. He asked with an air of grieved surprise whether Mr. Smith really meant to move his motion without offering any remarks? Mr. meant to move his motion without offering any remarks? Mr. Smith, blushing in sudden confusion, protested that he was not so guilty as appearances represented him. He had meant to make a speech, but had deferred it till members had submitted the flood of questions which former experience taught him would be forthcoming.

questions which former experience taught him would be forthcoming. However, ever ready to oblige, he proceeded to make his statement. Foremost in this came the expected announcement of the final withdrawal of the Sugar Convention Bill. Unmindful of the ironical cheers and laughter with which the confession was made, Mr. Smith went through the formula of recantation with all that naiveté which the House of Commons has learned to delight in. "As the which the House of Commons has learned to delight in. "As the Sugar Convention Bill stands for consideration next Thursday, it might," he casually observed, "be as well to say that, looking to the state of public business—" The Opposition knew very well what was coming next, and burst into a shout of laughter. But Mr. Smith showed no sign of consciousness of the emotion created. Waiting till the laughter had subsided, he went on: "and having regard to the desire of the House generally that the Session shall not be unduly prolonged—" (more laughter and ironical cheering) "—and having also regard to the fact that for all practical purposes the Bill would be as operative next year as if it were passed in the present year"—(another shout of laughter; Mr. Smith looking as grave as if he actually stood by the coffin of the Bill)—"the Government do not think it necessary to press for Mr. Smith looking as grave as if he actually stood by the coffin of the Bill)—"the Government do not think it necessary to press for its consideration in the current Session." Here the cheers and laughter broke out again, and were prolonged for some moments, whilst Baron de Worms, seated at the far end of the Bench, smiled a ghastly smile. But the gifted statesman at the table never varied from his equable matter-of-fact, business-like attitude, and the riball laughter and cheers of hon. gentlemen opposite passed over him as the idle wind.

The hilarity having subsided, Mr. Smith went forward to his statement, which was received with undisguised satisfaction in all parts of the House. Having once resolved to make a clean shift of the Sugar Convention Bill, the Government had been encouraged to clear the decks in other directions. Their principal object, in which they had the hearty sympathy of all sections, appeared to be to bring about the Prorogation at the earliest possible moment.

to bring about the Prorogation at the earliest possible moment. To that end they would confine their efforts to passing the Scotch Bills (Local Government and Universities), the Irish Drainage and Light Railway Bills, in charge of Mr. Balfour; the Board of Agriculture Bill, and, if possible, the Land Transfer Bill now passing through the House of Lords. Mr. Gladstone made haste to express the general satisfaction with this frank and business-like statement. rliest po to bring about the Prorogation a the general satisfaction with this hair and business-like statement, the immediate success of which it is to be hoped will establish it as a model for future Sessions. Last year, and on earlier occasions Mr. Smith, fondly clinging to impossible hopes, had declined finally to abandon clusters of Bills which had no earthly chance of becomto abandon clusters of Dills which had no earthly chance of becoming law. The consequence was that members were kept in attendance and on the qui vive, deliberately obstructing Bills that might have passed in order to destroy the chances of others which

stood in the rear.

This Session, the programme being cut down to practical limits, the House, which is, after all, a business assembly, set itself to work, with the most surprising results. Extraordinary progress was made with the Army Estimates in Supply on Monday, a rate of progress

THE GRAPHIC



THE TURE.—"Royal Ascot" opened in magnificent weather on Tuesday. There was a very large attendance, and pretty faces and smatt dresses were to be seen in abundance. The sport, too, and smatt dresses were to be seen in abundance. The sport, too, and smatt dresses were to be seen in abundance. The sport, too, and smatt dresses were to be seen in abundance. The sport, too, and smatt dresses were to be seen in abundance. The sport, too, and smatt dresses were to be seen in abundance. The sport, too, and smatt dresses were to be seen in abundance. The sport too was seed to the Talmouth's Cannon his first winning mount since his recent illness. John Cannon his first winning mount since his recent illness. John Cannon his first winning mount since his recent illness. John Cannon his first winning mount since his recent illness. John Cannon his first winning mount since his recent and to victory in the Thirty-Fecond Biennial, and Morglay secured Richards in the Thirty-Second Biennial. The most interesting race of the day was the Ascot Stakes. There were twelve runners, race of the day was the Ascot Stakes. There were twelve runners, and of these Exmoor was made favourite; but the winner was Lord Lorne. Sir R. Jardine has now taken this race five times in ten vears. Ashplant was second, and Tissaphernes third. Next day the chief event was the Royal Hunt Cup, for which Lord Rodney's Danhydale was made a warm favourite. A bad start, however, leit him at the post, and the winner was Mr. D. Henty's hieless. Veracity was second, and the Oaks winner, L'Abbesse de Jeuarre, third. Morglay upset the odds laid on Miguel for the Ascot Derby Stakes, but for the most part favourites were successful; Amphion secured the Fern Hill Stakes, Seclusion the Coronation Stakes, and Isosceles the Visitor's Plate.

The Manchester authorities are to be congratulated upon having had a most successful meeting last week. The weather was letter than it often is at New Barns, there were good fields, and plenty of close finishes. On Thursday, for th

Welter Handicap.

Minthe was the only English horse running in the Grand Prix de Paris on Sunday, but she sadly disappointed her backers by running nowhere. The Frenchmen, however, were almost equally disgusted, for the winner was M. H. Delamarre's Vasistas, which started at the extreme price of 100 to 1.

extreme price of Ico to I.

CRICKET.—Bombardier Barton was in great form for the Royal Artillery in their match with the Gentlemen of the M.C.C. In his two innings he scored 91 and 102, and he also took six wickets for 53, with the result that the Gunners won easily. Lancashire beat Kent easily, chiefly owing to the good bowling of Watson and Mold, while Surrey administered a terrible dressing to Cambridge University. The Light Blues are evidently very weak: the only question is, Are they weaker than the Dark Blues? The Surreyites followed up their success by beating Middlesex this week after a good match. Mr. Key, with 20 and 121 (both not out), and Mr. Nepean, with 44 and 64 (not out) were the chief scorers for their respective sides. Derbyshire had much the best of their match with Essex, chiefly owing to the good batting of Chatterton (37 and 168) and Davidson (48 and 129). The match between Lord Hawke's and Sherwin's Elevens (practically between Yorkshire and Notts) resulted in a draw, somewhat in favour of the latter.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Mr. H. S. Barlow won the Singles at the

Notes) resulted in a draw, somewhat in favour of the latter.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Mr. H. S. Barlow won the Singles at the
LAC. Lawn Tennis Tournament; while for the Scotch Championship at Edinburgh, Mr. E. de S. H. Browne beat the Hon. P.
Bowes-Lyon.—In future all football professionals must be registered
with the parent Association. This is a move in the right direction.

The Valkyrie added another victory to her credit at the Royal
Cork Yacht Club Regatta; but again a light wind prevailed. The
Valkyrie, by the way, was not built at Portsmouth, as we stated
last week, but at Southampton.—Mr. H. C. L. Tindall, C.U.A.C.,
and I. Kibblewhite, Spartan Harriers, met on Saturday in a 1,000
yards race at the Wilnes Sports. The Cantab won comfortably.



I-STHER SANDRAZ'S long-drawn scheme of vengeance as set forth in Mr. Sydney Grundy's new play did not greatly interest the spectators at the PRINCE OF WALES'S Theatre. In America, where Mrs. Langtry has lately sustained the part of the heroine in the same piece, the play is said to have been more fortunate; but the performance here was nevertheless satisfactory as far as the acting was concerned, Miss Amy Roselle and Mr. Arthur Dacre in their tespective parts playing with much force of passion, while Miss Ruse Leclercy, Mr. F. Terry, and Mr. H. Kemble lent efficient aid in minor characters. Like the novel of M. Adolphe Belot on which the play is founded, Esther Sandraz is overcharged with gloom and lacking the qualities which enlist the sympathy of an audience.

Mr. J. W. Pigott's new comedy drama, entitled Which Wins? Frought out at a matinice at TERRY'S Theatre last week, presents clever scenes and bits of character, but it hardly sustains the promise of the author's amusing piece produced some time since on the same stage with the title of The Bookmaker. The overshadowing prominence accorded to the millionaire adventuress, impersonated by Miss Lingard, would not perhaps have been very injurious to the prospects of the play if the character had appealed more directly to the spectators' sympathies; but the personage referred to is anything but pleasing, and her final tears of repentance do not serve to redeem her unam able qualities. We are far from thinking that a heroine of a comedy drama must necessarilly be free from moral defects, but at least she should interest. The scene in which Mr. Pigott's undoubted dramatic talents are most happily displayed

is that of the card party, at which the hero is by the base and cunning contrivances of certain conspirators made to appear guilty of card sharping. The minor parts were more than creditably filled by Mr. Garden, Miss Victor, Mr. Frank Cooper, and Miss Enid

Donellan, a new drama brought out at a matinee at the GRAND In Donellan, a new drama brought out at a matinie at the GRAND Theatre, Colonel Innes has done his best to revive interest in a murder trial which the curious may find reported in the Gentleman's Magazine for the year 1781. The trial, which took place at the Warwick Assizes, was an extremely painful one, Captain Donellan being charged with the murder of his brother-in-law, a young Baronet, on the evidence of the mother who, in her turn, was suggested to have been—as the author indeed represents her—the real perpetrator of the crime. It was hardly possible to make a play out of such a story which would not be repulsive. Colonel Innes seems to have come across the case in writing the history of a regiment in which Donellan served, and to have thought that it had dramatic capabilities. The result of his experiment, however, hardly bore out this view, though the scene of the "Dulcima" dance in the Pump Room at Bath gave genuine pleasure to the spectators. spectators.

spectators.

The patrons of French plays have had no cause to complain of lack of variety since M. Coquelin and Madame Jane Hading commenced their present season at the GAIETV. From the light and gay Voyage de M. Perrichon, and Le Deputé de Bombignac to the painful La Dame aux Camélias, and Frou-Frou, with its grave Hogarthian moral, the programme has chinged almost from night to night, yet few persons have been found to complain of slovenly methods, such is the mastery of French performers over their repertory. such is the mastery of French performers over their repertory.

The causes of the hitch which has resulted in the abandonment of Madame Sarah Bernhardt's projected series of performances at this house have not been explained; but if be true that she is coming later on to the LYCEUM, under the direction of M. Mayer, the public have little reason to lament.

have little reason to lament.

Mrs. Hodgson-Burnett's successful adaptation of her beautiful story of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" has encouraged her to make another attempt at dramatic writing. Phyllis, a new play from the pen of this accomplished lady, will be preduced at the GLOBE Theatre on Friday afternoon next.

Two benefit performances which are preparing excite a warm interest in the playgoing world. The first is in compliment to Mr. Maddison Morton, the veteran author of Box and Cox and numberless other popular farces, and will take place at the HAYMARKET on July 2nd. The other, which is appointed for July 9th, at the SHAFTESBURY, is the farewell benefit of that admirable actress Mrs. Stephens, whose Mrs. Willoughby in The Ticket of Leave Man, together with many other impersonations, lingers so agreeably in the memory of her admirers.

Even more interesting than these is the performance at the LYCEUM for the benefit of the Actors' Benevolent Fund this evening, when Mr. Irving will re-appear in The Bells, Mr. Toole will play John Grumley in Domestic Economy, and Mr. Sims Reeves will sing.

A three act drama with only three personages is no doubt, as

ing, when Mr. Irving will re-appear in The Bells, Mr. Toole will play John Grumley in Domestic Economy, and Mr. Sims Reeves will sing.

A three-act drama with only three personages is no doubt, as some one has said, a "dramatic curiosity;" but the play which Messrs. Grein and Jarvis have adapted from the Dutch "Jan de Vos," under the title of A Man's Love, will be also an interesting dramatic experiment. The modern practice of crowding the bill with characters is certainly carried very often too far. Whether the attempt to concentrate the interest upon a mere trio of personages may not err in the opposite direction remains to be seen. The original, at all events, has been very popular in Holland.

Messrs. Grein and Jarvis's adaptation will be played by Mr. Leonard Boyne, Miss Mary Rorke, and Miss Gertrude Kingston, on Tuesday afternoon next, at the PRINCE OF WALES'S, in association with Mr. Walter Frith's operetta, Locked In, in which Miss Jessie Bond and Mr. Denny, from the Savoy Theatre, will appear.

A new play—or, rather, an old play made new—by an American playwright, is to be brought out shortly at a matinee at the GLOBE by Mis Chapin, who is said to be favourably known as an amateur actress in New York. Virginia, such is its title, is said to be a remodelled version of Sheridan Knowles' play, in which the heroine will no longer be overshadowed by the stern Roman father. Whether this will be carried to the extent of making Virginia slay Virginius in the Forum does not yet appear.

To-night Mr. Boucicault's popular Irish drama, The Shaughraun, will be revived at the ADELPHI in the place of The Harlour Lights. We are compelled to postpone till next week notices of Mr. Robert Buchanan's new play, The Old Home, at the Vaudeville, and Mr. J. P Hurst's Æsoo's Fables, at the Grand.

A CURIOUS RELIC OF A WRECKED SHIP has just been brought back to New Bedford, Massachusetts, U.S.A. Thirty years ago, a New Bedford whaler, the *Thomas Dickason*, was lost in the Okhotsk Sea, and last summer a whale was caught in the same waters which was carrying about a fragment of a harpoon belonging to the ill-fated vessel. The harpoon had broken off close to the shank, and was firmly embedded in the blubber, but it was still bright and sharp, and distinctly bore the name "Thomas Dickason."

was firmly embedded in the blubber, but it was still bright and sharp, and distinctly bore the name "Thomas Dickason."

PARIS EXHIBITION ITEMS.—The awards to firms exhibiting will be distributed on September 30th.—The Brazilian Section is the latest department opened. It is a handsome three-storey pavilion with a domed roof and tower adjoining. Statues representing the six chief Brazilian rivers decorate the interior, which contains minerals, woods, grain, wool, and some beautiful furniture. The gardens, however, are the great attraction of the department, being beautifully laid out with Brazilian shrubs and trees, while the most delicate tropical plants are housed in a picturesque conservatory, embellished by a large pond with a fine Victoria regia.—The French Centenary Exhibition in the Fine Art Section is full to overflowing, so the Director has arranged to exhibit fresh arrivals in turn on screens in the gallery for a fortnight or three weeks, according to the importance of the works.—Great expense is caused by the damage to plants, grass, and shrubs during the night féles, some 400% being required each time to cover the loss of plants, the salary of the gardeners employed to replace them, and the new plants. Accordingly high wooden barriers have been erected round those portions of the gardeners which usually suffer most at the féles, but from a picturesque point of view these additions greatly spoil the grounds.—Since the Exhibition works were begun in October, 1886, until the opening in May, 33 of the workmen employed have died, 24 from accidents, and especially from fracture of the skull in falling from a great height—and 9 from divers maladies. Altogether 6,345 cases of injury or illness have been treated, including 300 sprained ankles, 114 burns, 261 injuries to the eyes—caused by splinters of iron piercing the ball—and 81 fractures, whilst 41 men have had one or several fingers cut off. The general health of the workpeople has been much better than in 1878, and not more than seven or eight of the sic



MR. PARNELL'S ACTION ACAINST THE "TIMES."—In his action for libel against the Times Mr. Parnell claims 100,000. for the publication of the forged letters, and this claim has been met by the payment into Court, on the part of the Times, of 4cs. Notice of trial was given for the 30th May last. However, Mr. Soames, the solicitor for the Times, applied for a postponement of the trial on the ground that he and his staff, being occupied with the conduct of the case of his clients before the Special Commission, it was impossible for him to do justice to an action of the kind, and that many of the same matters now before the Special Commission would have to be inquired into over again if the action were tried before the Commission made its report. Accordingly an order was made postponing until the Michaelmas sittings in November next the trial of Mr. Parnell's action. On Monday an application was made to the Queen's Bench Division on behalf of Mr. Parnell, and with an obvious motive, to have this order set aside, so that the action might be tried in the ordinary course of things. The Court refused to set the order aside, holding that it would be very inconvenient to have two inquiries of the same kind going on simultaneously, and in the case of the action for libel, heavy damages being claimed, evidence as to Mr. Parnell's acreer might have to be adulced by the defendants. Practically, moreover, even if the order for a post-ponement had not been issued, there was little chance that the libel action would be reached before the Long Vacation.

THE SPECIAL ComMISSION.—The Court resumed its work on Tuesday this week with a final instalment of the cross-examination of Mr. Edward Harrington, whose term of imprisonment has now expired. It was directed to establish a discrepancy between his protestations that he had always denounced crime and outrage and some of the articles which have appeared in his newspaper, of the speeches which he had made in public, and of suppressions that the had always denounced crime and catholic cl

defence being reserved.

THE THAMES MYSTERY.——At the Coroner's inquest on Monday, among other evidence given, was that of Mr. Thomas Bond, surgeon at Westminster Hospital and to the A Division of police, in whose hands had been placed the mutilated remains found from time to time in the Thames. He added to his first report that all the parts examined belonged to the same body, that of a woman, whose age was between twenty-three and twenty-five. The condition of the ring-finger of the left hand showed that a ring had been removed soon before or after death, and from the hands themselves it was clear that the deceased was not accustomed to manual labour. The division of the parts displayed, not the anatomical skill of the surgeon, but the practical knowledge of the butcher or the knacker. There was a great similarity between the condition of the remains and that of those found at Rainham and at the new police buildings on the Thames Embankment. The head had not been found; if it had been thrown into the river it would probably have sunk. As the police are pursuing their hitherto resultless researches, the inquiry was adjourned to Monday, July 1st.

THE MURDER OF DR. CRONIA

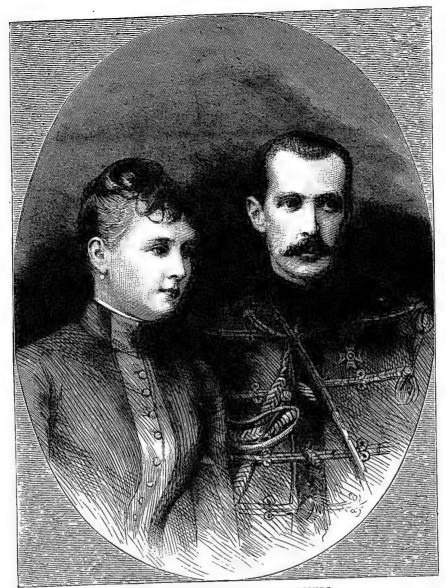
THE MURDER OF DR. CRONIA

On the evening of May 4th a person presenting the card of Mr. P. O. Sullivan, a dealer in ice, called upon Dr. Philip Henry Cronin, of 470, North Clark Street, Chicago, requesting him to come and attend one of Mr. Sullivan's employés, who had met with an accident. The doctor started at once, and was never again seen alive. Next day, a trunk stained with blood was found in Lake View. A few days afterwards one Woodruff was arrested on a charge of horse-stealing, and he stated that on the night of May 4th he had been hired to bring a horse and trap for the purpose of fetching a trunk out of Chicago, that this trunk contained the body of a woman, and that Dr. Cronin was present when the body was taken away. This story appeared to be corroborated elsewhere, for it was confidently reported that Dr. Cronin had been seen in Toronto, and the name was given of the woman whose body was alleged to have been carried off, and who, it was asserted, fell a victim to an unlawful operation which had been performed on her. At the same time other persons asserted that Dr. Cronin was not a murderer but a victim, that he had evidently been lured away from his house under false pretences, that for some time past he had anticipated assassination, because, as a prominent member of the treasonable (treasonable, that is, from the point of view of the British Government) association called the Clan-na-Gael, he had ventured to comment strongly on the malversation of its funds by certain of the members. These conflicting theories were set at rest by a ghastly discovery on May 22nd. Some ditch-cleaners, whose suspicions were aroused by a putrefying odour, prised off the top of a catch-

lasin in Arlington Park, Lake View, and then found the body of Dr. Cronin quite naked, except for a scapular and an Agnus Dei round the neck. There were several severe wounds on the head, and he had evidently been murdered. Two days later, the police discovered a cottage on Lake View where the murder had been committed. Smears of blood were found in several places, and a key fitting the mysterious trunk which was found by the roadside. Rent had been paid for this cottage for some time, but it had, apparently, never been occupied until the night of the murder, when it was used simply for the execution of that dreadful deed, and then again deserted. This crime has attracted extreme interest throughout the United States, not merely because of the sensational series of incidents by which it has been accompanied but because it is felt that unless it can be clearly shown that Dr. Cronin was not murdered from motives of partisan vengeance, but from some purely private cause, a stigma will rest both on the Clanna-Gael organisation, and on the Irish-American element generally. Already several prominent politicians have been arrested on suspicion and held to bail. Among them are Alexander Sullivan, P. O. Sullivan, John Moroney (said to be identified with one of the London dynamite conspirators), and Charles M'Donal'. These two latter persons have since been dis. harged from custody, on the ground that the evidence against them is insufficient. Daniel Coughlin, although a man of a lesseducated type, possesses a special interest because he was employed as a detective to ferret out the circumstances of Dr. Cronin's murder, and then was himself arrested, because it was allegad that he was instrumental in hiring the horse and buggy which were employed to carry the trunk from Mrs. Carlsen's cottage on the night of May 4th.—Our engravings are from sketches by Mr. Henry Savage Landor.

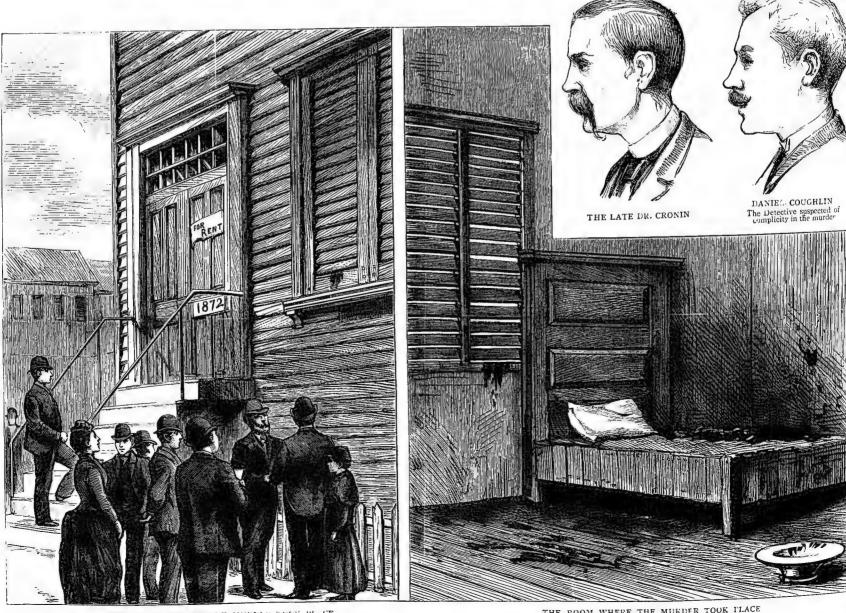
THE GRAND DUKE PAUL OF RUSSIA AND HIS BRIDE

THE Grand Duke Paul Alexandrowitch, the Czar's youngest brother, who h s just been married to the Princess Alexandra,



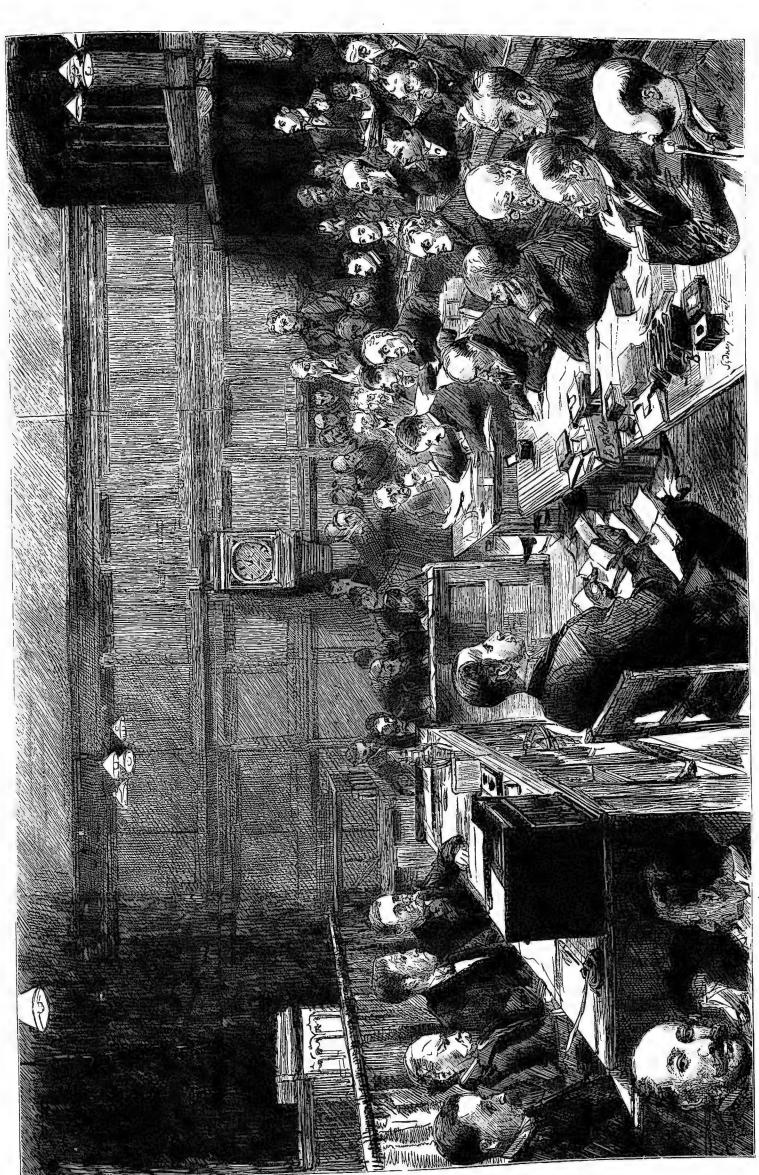
THE ROYAL MARRIAGE AT ST, PETERSBURG The Grand Duke Paul of Russia, Brother of the Czar, and the Princess Alexandra of Greece, daughter of the King of Greece

the eldest-daughter of the King and Queen of Greece, is twenty-eight years of age having been born on October 3, 1860. He is stated to have been somewhat of an invalid, and has held no office of State, though, like all foreign Princes, he holds a is stated to have been somewhat of an invalid, and has held no office of State, though, like all foreign Princes, he holds a command in the Army, being Captain in the Hussars of the Guards, chief of two other regiments, and an Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor. He also holds honorary commands in a Prussian and an Austrian regiment. He has frequently spent his winters in Athens, where he has always been a great favourite with the Royal Family, and in November last, was betrothed to his cousin, who is just ten years his junior, having been horn on August 30th, 1870. The Princess made her formal entry into St. Petershutg on Saturday, being received with great ceremony, and landing amid salutes from the fortresses and the vessels in the Neva. The Princess sat beside the Empress in a State carriage—the Czar riding on one side, and the Grand Duke Paul on the other, the King of Greece riding by the side of the Czar. The procession wended its way to Kazan Cathedral, where a short service was held, and the Metropolitan Isidore bestowed his benediction on the affianced couple. The Royal party then went to the Winter Palace, where there was a grand banquet in the evening Next day, the marriage ceremony took place in the chapel of the Palace. The bride entered on the arm of her future husband, and wore a rich, heavy mantle of purple velvet, trimmed with ermine, and supported by four chamberlains, and a diamond crown with a wreath of orange Flossoms. The Grand Duke wore his Hussar's uniform. The service was conducted by the Metropolitans of St. Petersburg and Novgorod. The two marriage crowns were held high over the heads of the bride and bridegroom alternately by most of the Grand Dukes, beginning with the Czarewitch and the Duke of Sparta, and the fortress guns fired a deafening salute when the rings were put on. In the evening the bridal couple were present at a banquet and a State ball, and subsequently were escorted in a grand procession to their home—a palace on the English Quay.—Our portraits are from photographs.



THE HOUSE WHERE THE MURDER TOOK PLACE

THE ROOM WHERE THE MURDER TOOK PLACE



THE GREAT TURF SCANDAL SCENE IN COURT DURING THE HEARING OF THE ARBITRATION IN THE CHETWYND-DURHAM CASE

SEE KEY, PAGE 682

THE GRAPHIC

RECENT POETRY AND VERSE

A PATHETIC interest will attach itself to Sir Edwin Arnold's "In My Lady's Praise" (Trübner). The contents of the volume are further defined on the title-page as "Poems, old and new, written to the honour of Fanny, Lady Arnold, and now collected for her memory." The main body of the work is entitled "A Casket of Gems," and the stones, of which the letters in the names Fanny, Maria, Adelaide form the several initials, supply each the ground-thought together with Love of a separate poem, richly weighted, too, with imagery drawn from the Oriental lore of the distinguished poet. A touching allusion to the last words of Lady Arnold occurs in the beautiful opening lament, which begins —

Is aw my lady die.

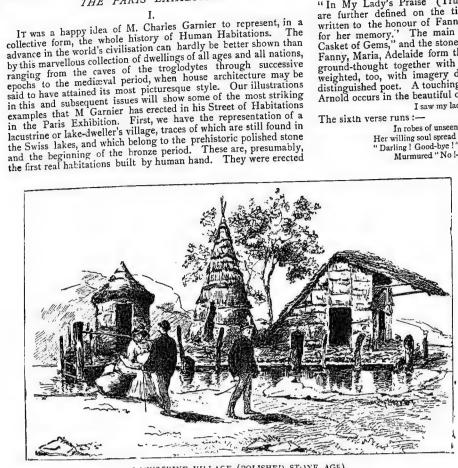
The sixth verse runs:—

In robes of unseen light.
Her willing soul spread wing; and, while she passed.
"Darling! Good-bye!" we moaned—but she, at last,
Murmured "No!—but Good Night!" RECENT POETRY AND VERSE

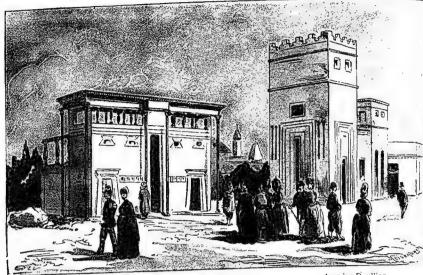
Barrow, Bart. It is a work which will be appreciated by persons of the author's faith. There are passages which might draw a smile from Agnostics, but those who share the writer's creed will probably enjoy his musical setting of sacred myths.



-A full anthem for Whit-* Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.-*• MESSRS. NOVELLO, EWER, AND CO.—A fifth anthem for Whitsuntide or general use, for four voices, music by Edward G. Croager, words from Holy Writ, is "Ye Are Sorrowful." This simple and well-written anthem is suitable for small choirs; there being no solos, often an advantage in ordinary Church choirs, will make this work the more useful.—Novello's "Tonic Sol Fa Series" continues



LACUSTRINE VILLAGE (POLISHED STONE AGE)



Egyptian House of the Time of Sesostris (1400 B.C.)

Assyrian Dwe'ling (700 Years B.C.)

THE HISTORY OF HUMAN DWELLINGS AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION

on piles, and were made of straw and branches interlaced. A narrow gangway formed a passage to the shore for the inhabitants, who were then almost completely secure from the attack of wild leasts, to which they must have been so subject when mere caves formed their home. The dwelling on the extreme right is an enlarged reproduction of a baked-earth model of a Lake dwelling-house, found in the Lake of Albano.

The next two illustrations show an immeasurable advance in domestic architecture, though dating from 1,400 to 300 years before the Christian era. First we have an Egyptian house of the time of the great Sesostris, or Rameses II. At that period the poorer classes lived in mere wooden huts, but the richer folk built themselves houses of sun-dried bricks, with a large interior court, and frequently surrounded by a garden and ornamental water. Close by is an Assyrian house some 700 years later. Originally the Assyrians, being a nomad people, dwelt in tents, and at the period of which we are writing this was, undoubtedly, the case with a large portion of the country population. The towns, however, were formed of brick houses after the type we have depicted. The same might be said of the Jews in a great measure—though their nomad life came to an end when, after their wanderings in the Wilderness, they settled down in Palestine. The houses were constructed in stone or sun-dried brick, and in palm and olive woods—though always of a striking simplicity—reaching their best period in the reigns of David and Solomon, to which epoch, 1,000 years B.C., the

After "A Casket of Gems" come poems written years ago, and suggested by the more ordinary occurrences in the life, closed with some verses composed "In the Death Chamber," and a somet finely informed by the thought contained in the Latin—Sic sine vità vivere quam suave est, sic sine morte mori. We may quote in conclusion the last verse from "In Absence," written in 1872, and found among Lady Arnold's papers:—

Then hear it, wife !- This midnight Then hear it, wife !—I his mining My spirit speaks to you
That word of changeless meaning
By solitude made true:
For sweet! if planets parted us
Instead of leagues twice ten,
As I who write love you to-night,
So should I love you then.

Admirers of Sir Edwin Arnold's imaginative and poetical gifts will not be willing to remain without the volume in which is enshrined the thoughts which have come of the breaking up of a domestic alliance, to all seeming of idyllic happiness.

Messrs. Trübner also publish a fresh book of poems, "Flowers of the Night," from the pen of Mrs. Emily Pfeiffer. Although the pieces here collected are various in theme and subject they have all one point in common, and, as the authoress informs us, have all taken shape in sleepless hours of the night of which they have relieved the suffering. The last of the original poems, "The Hymn

to flourish, it has arrived at No. 626, "The Lord Preserveth the Souls of His Saints," a clever anthem by Philip Armee, Mus. Doc.—"Beethoven's Songs," Vol. II., contains seventeen of this girted composer's best-known songs, with German and English words; the two volumes will prove an acceptable present to a singer of cultured taste.—Although "Alceste" is the least known of Handel's works there is a special interest attached to it, as being the only example by this composer of incidental music written to a play. The play in question was by Tobias Smollett, it was never performed, and the manuscript was lost. Handel, feeling that the music was too good to be thrown aside, introduced portions of it into other of his works. "Alceste" was written between December 27th, 1749, and January 8th, 1750; it is one of the latest numbers of "Novello's Original Octavo Edition."—No. 14 of "Novello, Ewer, and Co.'s Albums for Violin and Pianoforte" contains nine transcriptions from "The Redemption" (Gounod), by Berthold Tours, arranged in a masterly manner.—"Sonata" in D minor, for violin and pianoforte, by Oliver King, is one of this clever musician's most successful works; it is well worthy the attention of amateur and professional players.—The latest numbers of "Original Compositions for the Organ" are, "Three Offertoires" by Hamilton Clarke (No. 110); "Pastorale" by B. Luard Selby (No. 111); "Six Easy Voluntaries" by Kate Loder (No. 112) and "Twelve Characteristic Pieces by J. Rheinberger (Nos. 113 to 116). Good practice and study will be found in this collection.—Nos. 4 and 5 of "The Vesper

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of Praise to Death," forms scarcely an exception, as it "came in early dawn." Insomnia possibly may tend to make its victim feel more partially disposed than less afflicted mortals would be to the phantom with the scythe. Hence we can understand how that the fear of which makes a very real bondage is addressed by Mrs. Pfeiffer as "Angel of Peace" and why she should say:— Take when thou wilt from my singing lips the breath. I laud thee, because I love thee, beautiful Death! One of the best and weirdest poems in "Flowers of the Night," as might be imagined from the conditions precedent to composition, is "The Witch's Last Ride." The selfish lament of the hag for the nights of mischief and her waning powers is well fancied, and thus she recalls her more robust past:—

Awhile ago the wind might blow,— My veins would prick delighted; Now, now I grab at weathercocks,— So dizzy and affrighted.

There is plenty of swing and movement in "Flowers of the Night," at intervals it has much of Mr. Swinburne's alliterativeness and all of his vagueness, and it is neither unreadable, unmelodious, nor uninteresting.

From Messrs. Burns and Oates we have the second part of "Mary of Nazareth," a legendary poem, in three parts, by Sir John Croker

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house illustrated belongs. To the same period telongs the Etruscan house, which is of quite a different character, with its covered talcony and the startling colours of its interior and exterior decoration, a baked-earth plate by the entrance indicating the name of the householder—a touch of civilisation quite in accord with the characteristics of those curious people who dominated Italy before the foundation of Rome. In conjunction with the Etruscan house is a Hindoo dwelling of a far more ornate, if not to Western minds of a more tasteful, character. The Persian House (500 years B.C.) shows symptoms of considerable architectural and decorative style; and, indeed, is much of the same type as many comparatively modern buildings of the denizens of the land of the Lion and the Sun. The house in question is surmounted by a dome of glazed bricks, under which are the men's quarters, the harem or women's apartments being situated in the lower portion of the building, which is pierced by narrow loopholes, out of which the inmates can see without being seen. Next come, though of a far later period, the dwellings of the ancient Gaul, a century before the birth of Christ, and of the old German, who shared with the Gaul the domination of Northern Europe. This last dates in the first century of the Christian era. Both dwellings are rudely constructed of wood, and almost carry back the mind to the Lacustrine era.

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SCOTT-HALL.—On the 19th inst., at St. John the Baptist's, Fitham, by the Rev. Robert Herme, M.A., assisted by the Rev. M. G. Sowerby, M.A., Vicar of Eltham, and the Rev. A. K. Bowstead, M.A. Curate, Hugh STOWELL SCOTT, younger son of Henry Scott, of Weybridge (formerly of Newcastle-on-Type) to Erhelf Francis, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. J. Hall, M.A. Rectorof St. Clement Eastcheap, with St. Martins Orgars, and Minor Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral.

HEPPEIL—DANIEL.—On the 8th inst., at St.

Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral.

HEPPEIL—DANIEL.—On the 8th inst., at St. Saviour's, Hanley Road, Stroud Green, N., by the Rev. A. Wardroper Francis Herry, second son of the late Captain K. Heppell, to Lila, eldest daugnter of the late Richard Gorton Daniel both of Stroud Green London, N.

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GOTTLIEB—In fond and loving memory of
ELLEN CONSTANCE (CONNIE) GOTTLIEB, who feil
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45.500 per annum is required to maintain the Hospital and its Branch, of which sum the Annual Subsestiptions amount to little more than 41,600, and the remander has to be raised by donations, and other uncertain sources of moone. 4,100,000 are ungently required for the completion of the Meryle bone Road.

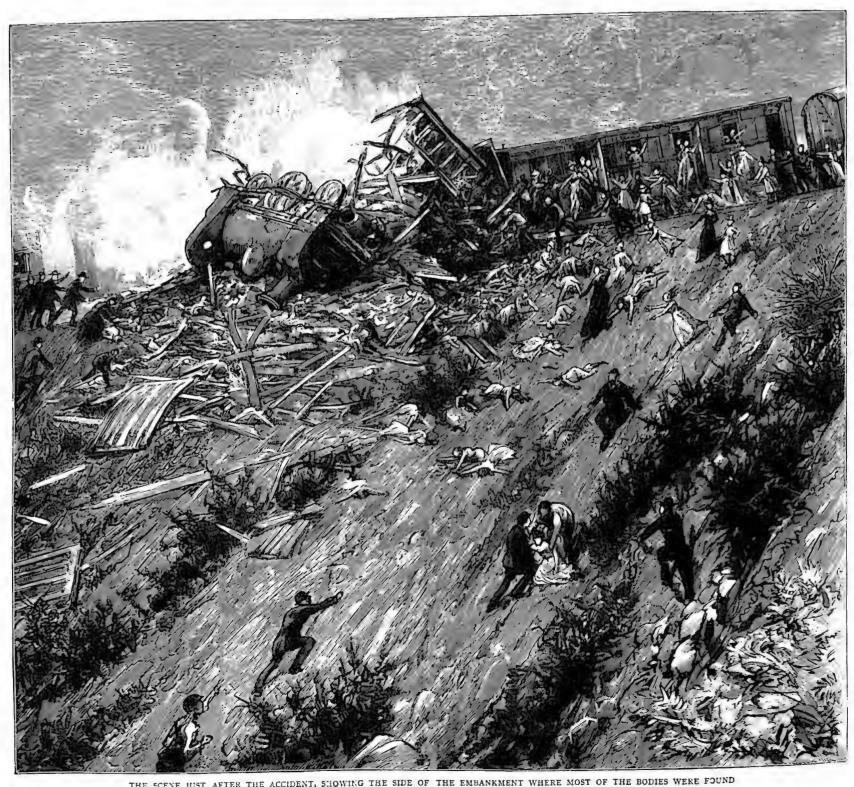
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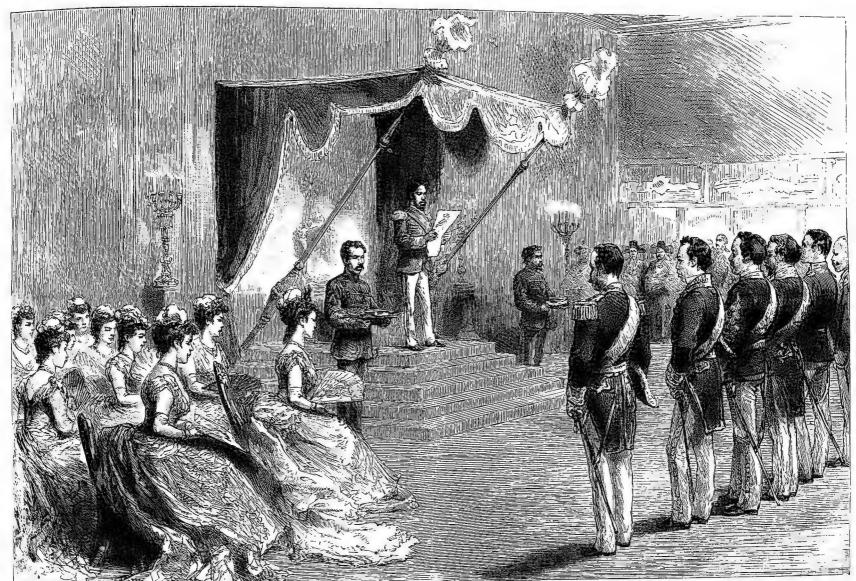




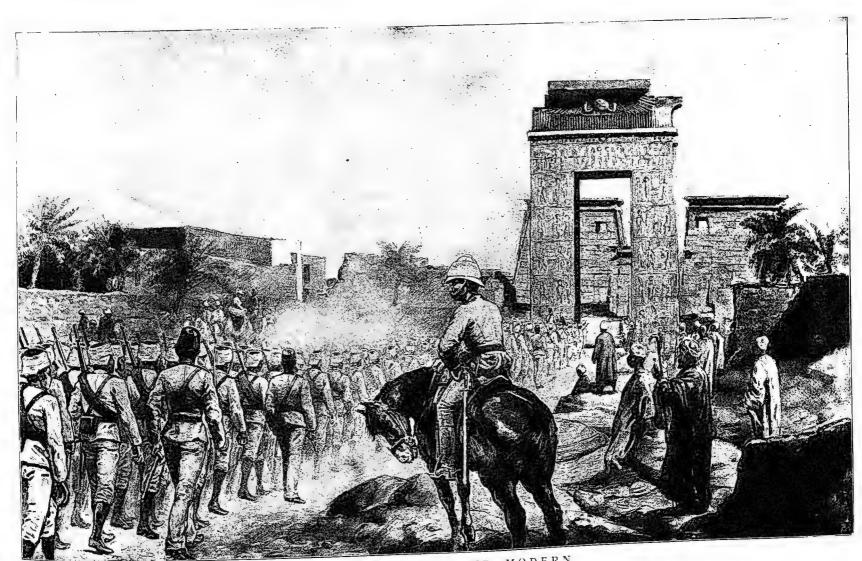
THE FUNERAL OF SOME OF THE VICTIMS IN ST. MARK'S CHURCHYARD Soldiers in the foreground digging graves



THE SCENE JUST AFTER THE ACCIDENT, SHOWING THE SIDE OF THE EMBANKMENT WHERE MOST OF THE BODIES WERE FOUND THE TERRIBLE RAILWAY DISASTER AT ARMAGH, IRELAND



PROMULGATION OF THE NEW JAPANESE CONSTITUTION BY THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN AT TOKIO



EGYPT ANCIENT AND MODERN A SOUDANESE REGIMENT MARCHING THROUGH THE TEMPLES OF KARNAK ON THE NILE

NEW NOVELS

OF course it is a surmise only, and judgment from internal evidence requires the help of knowledge almost as much as prophecy; but we cannot help thinking that the joint authorship of "A Social Heretic," by J. Ashworth Taylor and U. Ashworth Taylor (2 vols.: Hurst and Blackett), is divided to a considerable extent between narrative and dialogue, one author being mainly extent between narrative and dialogue, one author being mainly answerable for the former, and the other for the latter. They answerable for the former, and, if there be anything in our somehow fail to suit one another; and, if there be anything in our surmise, the collaborateurs would find it to their advantage either to dissolve partnership or else to take to one of the many other to dissolve partnership or else to take to one of the many other to dissolve partnership or else to take to one of the movel, seeing that what its characters say is of very much more importance than what they do. Moreover, their doings are more importance than what they do. Moreover, their doings are more than sufficiently painful. They are social outlaws rather than heretics, for one of them, the heroine, had no quarrel with the world, and would willingly have kept her good name had it not been wrested from her through no fault of hers and against her will; and the male heretic is outside society as the result of temperament rather than of opinion, and wearies of the position. These two persons, and others, go through a variety of experiences, chiefly conversational, and enter upon matrimonial experiments which are mostly failures, including the inevitable touch of the "Ironmaster," without which it seems impossible for a novel to dispense at present. But, painful as the story is, and though hovering about rather dangerous ground, it is entirely harmless and wholesome.

Mr. B. L. Farjeon calls "Doctor Glennie's Daughter" (I vol.: Hurst and Blackett) "a story of real life;" which we suppose is a

piece of that popular author's fun. It would have been better had he spread his humour over the novel, instead of crowding it into the title-page. The story is of that old-fashioned, elementary, sentimental sort which convinces nobody, and, even if real, conveys no sense of reality. Sympathy is out of the question with either of the leading characters, Dr. Glennie or his daughter, who, without any apparent consciousness on the author's part that they are doing anything wrong, are parties to a peculiarly disgraceful imposition. We should say that the novel was written in a hurry, and without much previous idea of what it was going to be about; and in that case, as is well-known, dramatis personæ have an awkward knack of bolting. Despite its absence of humour, however, its very simplicity is such as almost to make it amusing; and it at any rate has the merit of being exceedingly quick and easy reading.

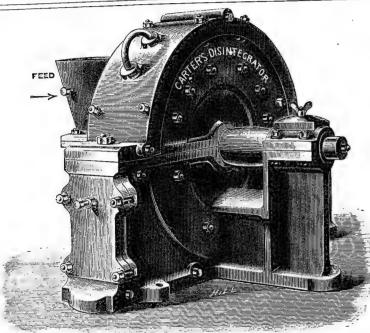
Mrs. Edward Kennard, in "Landing a Prize" (3 vols.: F. V. White and Co.), takes her readers salmon-fishing in Norway, and incidentally gives them a good deal of information concerning tying flies, and about tackle generally. Her hero, whom she never leaves for a moment, is a simple, good-hearted young fellow who, after escaping from a too-serious flirtation with a married woman, "lands a prize" in the person of a charming daughter of the Vikings. People who like reading about salmon will enjoy at least half of Mrs. Kennard's story, and those who enjoy sketches of flirtation will enjoy the other—the novel is not only eminently readable, but eminently skipable, which is also a merit in the case of fiction will enjoy the other—the novel is not only eminently readable, but women have a monopoly of fine feelings—a theory which is rather more doubtful. And sometimes she makes one speculate as to what the salmon would say if they had the writing of novels. On the whole, however, her story may be commended to tyros whether in

the affairs of the fjord or in those of the world; or to those who, having long ago left their apprenticeship, wish to renew the sens, tion of a first love, and of a first salmon.

"Derrick Vaughan, Novelist," by Edna Lyall (I vol.: Methaen and Co.), has a double purpose—one is to give a portrait of true heroism, which knows how to subordinate the whole of a man's sef and life to the nearest duty as a matter of course, and with no and life to the nearest duty as a matter of course, and with no sustaining consciousness of martyrdom; the other is to refute any idea that the calling of the novelist, even if inspired by genius, is either an easy or a pleasant one. And perhaps these few pages include a further object still, namely, to identify genius with the resolution which is only spurred by apparently insurmountable difficulties. The story is not of much account, but it has the interest of sympathetic portraiture, and, if it has the effect of frightening one unqualified person from the paths of fiction, and gives him, or her, a higher view of fiction as :n art, and a lower view of it in relation to real life, "Derrick Vaughan' will have done an exceptional amount of good in its generation.

There is nothing to recommend Florence Marryat's "On Circumstantial Evidence" (3 vols.: F. V. White and Co.) to any class of readers with which we are acquainted; though of course it would be rash to assume that there may not be a congenial circle somewhere. It is, of course, unnecessary to remind even the most

be rash to assume that there may not be a congenial circle somewhere. It is, of course, unnecessary to remind even the most faithful admirers of Florence Marryat that she does not, apparently at least, take the high view of the responsibilities of authorship claimed by Edna Lyall for Derrick Vaughan. But a little superficial observation is required even from a lady-novelist; and to say that her ladies and gentlemen would be considered cads even in a kitchen would be insulting cooks and scullery-maids. Of the general tone of the novel the less said the better—its want of interest makes comment on that score superfluous.



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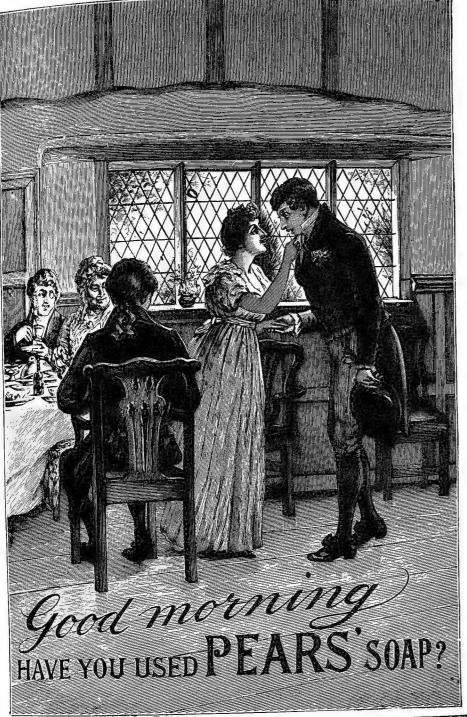


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Wien somebody (was it not Mr. Gladstone?) said no one could write a satisfactory history, Mr. S. R. Gardiner had not yet written. In his "History of the Great Civil War, 1642-9" (Longmans), he is at least as fair as Hallam, while he is as truly picturesque as Mr. Froude, though without his garish patches of word-painting. In his former volume Mr. Gardiner, to the satisfaction of all truth-lovers, finally settled the question (as far as man can settle it) about the so-called "massacre of 1641." In this volume he equally serves the cause of truth by showing that the "New Model" was not all made up of volunteer saints, but partly of men of no religion, and even of forced recruits. It is well, too, to be reminded that at Naseby, of which Cromwell, in his usual style, says "God would there by things that are not, "i.e., the Parliamentary forces, were very nearly double "the things that are," the "things that are," the "things that are," the "things that are," the disparity being further increased by the shameful behaviour of Charles's half-mutinous Northern horse. Charles's foot, all raw Welsh levies, alone sustained the honour of the day; and would have changed its fate had the vacillating King really charged at their head, instead of only talking about it. It is well, too, to note the anti-Irish and anti-Popish hatred which so often urged the "saints" to gratuitous cruelty; and which, transmitted to their descendants, helps to account for present Irish troubles. After Naseby, the captured Englishwomen were merely gashed in the face; "about a hundred, being of Irish birth, with cruel countenances, were knocked on the head without mercy." The same after Philiphaugh; "Montrose's wild clansmen had contented themselves with taking vengeance on men. The disciplined soldiers of the Covennt slaughtered with hideous barbarity not only their male captives, but three hundred Irish women, the wives of their slain or captured enemies, together with their infant children." Basing House gaves such a signal proof of "the ferocity

to predict a great future for the Argentine Republic. Wool is not yet used half as much as it might be; we use 155. worth a head per year; the Belgians the same; the French 165.; the Russians per year; the Belgians the same; the French 165.; the Russians only 65. worth. In the States the consumption is 195. a head, but only 65. worth. In the States the consumption is 195. a head, but only 65. Worth. In the States the consumption is 195. a head, but only 65. Worth. In the States the can say whether Flemings history. He wisely admits that no one can say whether Flemings history. He wisely admits that no one can say whether Flemings history. He wisely admits that no one can say whether Flemings history. He wisely admits that no one can say whether Flemings history. He wisely admits that no one can say whether Flemings history. He wisely admits that no one can say whether Flemings history. He wisely admits that no one can say whether Flemings history. Or summarise the should mention the came of the great painter's work and a careful estimate of his place whether the great painter's work and a careful estimate of his place among his brethren. The book, which runs to 500 pp. small quarto, is admirably translated by Professor A. H. Keane. It is quarto, is admirably translated by Professor A. H. Keane. It is quarto, is admirably translated by Professor A. H. Keane. It is enriched with fifty-two wood engravings, including some of the most celebrated pictures, and contains a beautiful etching by Forberg of celebrated pictures, and contains a beautiful etching by Forberg of Celebrated pictures, and contains a beautiful etching by Forberg of Celebrated pictures, and contains a beautiful etching by Forberg of Celebrated pictures, and contains a beautiful etching by Forberg of Celebrated pictures, and contains a beautiful etching by Forberg of Celebrated pictures, and contains a beautiful etching by Forberg of Celebrated pictures, and centre of a safety for a safety of the Mannerists, precursors of the Spanish school; of Her

points out the effect which "the music of the future" has hard on us.

In "Prince, Princess, and People" (Longmans) Mr. H. C. Burdett has compiled an account of the public life and work of the Prince and Princess of Wales in its bearing on social progress and development. Every one knows how both Prince and Princess are and have been always ready to fill the place which our strange social machinery demands should be filled by what is called an august personage; but every one will be astonished at the amount of work done as chronicled by Mr. Burdett. Of Mr. Burdett's style the less said the better; happily the interest of the subject cannot be lessened by his way of putting it. If the Prince had revised the book he would certainly have struck out the following:—"The value of his support was well illustrated on his presiding at the annual dinner of University College Hospital, when Lady Jessop"

(Mr. Burdett means Jessel) "sent 2,000/ to endow a bed in memory of her late husband." Not even Mr. Burdett would, in coll blooi, insinuate that Lady Jessel's noble gift was due to the fact that the Prince took the chair at the dinner. The appendix, giving a list of the Prince's contributions to all sorts of good works, is the best part of the volume; unhappily the visit to India (full, too, of gross blunders) is so described as to leave the impression that his Royal Highness made a great haul, "the Maharajah of Lahore (whom can Mr. Burdett mean?) giving a sword worth 10,000/; he of Cashmere being with difficulty prevailed on to cut down his gifts from 50,000/. to 5,000/., &c." One wonders if the Prince knew anything of the state of the population out of whom the 5,000/ would be wrung.

Cashmere being with difficulty prevailed on to cut down his gifts from 50,000/. to 5,000/. &c." One wonders if the Pringe knew anything of the state of the population out of whom the 5,000/. would be wrung.

Mr. C. L. Johnstone's "Historical Families of Dumfriesshire" (Dumfries, Anderson; Edinburgh, Menzies; London, Simpkin and Marshall) is not merely a glorification of the Johnstones, of whom, in 1581, Dumfries counted nine lairds. It is further redeemed from purely local interest by details of the Border wars, among them the capture of Annan, in 1547, due to the treachery of the Grahames and Armstrongs. The cruelties on both sides were pa-t-kellef; the Chevalier Beaujeu, who had served in Muscovy, speaks of them with horror, and says one side was as bad as the other, and both "worse than the savagest Moor in Africa." It is notable that, thanks to the decay of feudalism, Edward VI. had to fight the Scotch with corps of Germans, Italians, and Spanish.

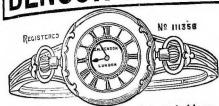
Every page of Mr. W. Westgarth's "Half a Century of Australasian Progress" (Sampson Low) deserves to be read with attention. The subject is of the highest importance, for it includes the future relations between Australasia and I the Mother Country. Two little clouds Mr. Westgate discerns in the otherwise clear sky—the extension to New South Wales of the Protective system, and the failure (he hopes temporary only) of the latest Inter-Colonial Federation Conference. New Guinea is a sore point: "there is grim irony in Lord Derby pooh-poohing the fear of foreign occupation when, only seven months after, in 1884, Germanyformally annexe I the northern half, including the magnificent islands of New Britain and New Ireland" page 353). Mr. Westgarth would buy out the Dutch, and would give Heligoland in exchange for the German half. Droughts (that of three years ago killed twelve million sheep), he believe, may be mitigated by digging artesian wells, and by filing creek-bels from neighbouring river-holes—quaere stealing other people's water. He is justly severe on the fro



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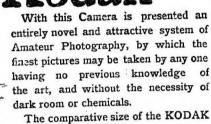
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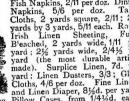
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"Don't put off till to-morrow the duties of to-day." Buy a cake of Sapolio at once, and clean your house. Cleans Paint, Marble, Oil-cloths, Metals, Bathtubs, Kitchen Utensils, Lavatories. Useful all over the house for all cleaning, except laundry. Sample (full size cake) sent post-free on receipt of 3\dd. in Stamps by ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'CO., 47 Farringdon St., London, E.C.



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STITUTION AT TOKIO

forms modelled on those of Europe, or in evening dress, while the ladies, headed by the Empress herself,

had abandoned the rich and graceful flowing garb of their ancestors for the latest fashions from London or Paris. The new Constitution, of which Count Ito Hirovumi, the President of the Privy Council, is the chief author, is based on the most modern. European Constitutional

the President of the Privy Council, is the chief author, is based on the most modern European Constitutional principles, though the Crown has still reserved to itself considerable privileges and prerogatives. The first article declares that the Imperial Dynasty shall run "for ages eternal," and pronounces the Emperor to be "sacred and inviolable." The making of laws is to be confided to a Parliament, but all measures need Imperi

Sovereign, and commoners elected for seven years by the fitteen largest tax-payers in each electoral area, and approved of by the Emperor. The Lower House will consist of three hundred members, chosen for four years by electors of more than twenty-five years of age, and who are paying a certain minimum of taxation. Parliament is to discuss a national Budget, but has practically no control over the

Secretary's Tent

PROMULGATING THE NEW JAPANESE CON-Messrs. George Bell and Sons send us "The Young Queen," and other stories, by E. S. Vicars—a collection of nine short tales bound in one volume. There is no very great merit attached to the stories, but they are written in an easy colloquial style, and, on the stories, but they are written in an easy colloquial style, and, on the whole, are pleasant reading.—Biologists will find a good deal to interest them in Life-Lore, edited by W. Mawer, F.G.S. (4, Essex Street rest them in Life-Lore, edited by W. Mawer, F.G.S. (4, Essex Street rest them in Life-Lore, edited by W. Mawer, F.G.S. (4, Essex Street rest them in Life-Lore, edited by W. Mawer, F.G.S. (4, Essex Street rest them in Life-Lore, edited by W. Mawer, F.G.S. (4, Essex Street rest them in Life-Lore, edited by W. Farist volume, which is Strand), a magazine devoted to biology. The first volume, which is before us, centains excellent papers and illustrations on matters considered with this science, one of the most interesting being the editor's nected with this science, one of the most interesting being the editor's nected with this science, one of the most interesting being the Exhibitation, the only difficulty will be to make their choice from the variety now being published. Four more have come to hand during the last few days, published by W. Clowes and Sons during the last few days, published by W. Clowes and Sons (who also send us a catalogue of the British Fine Art Section); (who also send us a catalogue of the British Fine Art Section); (who also send us a catalogue of the British Fine Art Section); (who also send us a catalogue of the British Fine Art Section); (who also send us a catalogue of the British Fine Art Section); (who also send us a catalogue of the British Fine Art Section); (who also send us a catalogue of the British Fine Art Section); (who also send us a catalogue of the British Fine Art Section); (who also send us a catalogue of the British Fine Art Section); (who also send us a catalogue of the British Fine Art Section); (who also se Messrs. George Bell and Sons send us "The Young Queen," and proprietors of Tit Bits. This latter carries with it the advantage of a life insurance for 100l. It is impossible to make any comparison between them, as all are equally good, and want of space prevents us noticing each in detail.—"Worcestershire," by R. N. Worth, F.G.S., and "Bedfordshire," by A. J. Foster, M.A., are the latest additions to Edward Stanford's handy little County are the latest additions to Edward Stanford's handy little County compare favourably with former publications in this series.—The compare favourably with former publications in this series.—The new edition of the "Unrivalled Atlas" (W. and A. K. Johnston), has been extended by the addition of two Classical and two Physical Maps, and two Astronomical Plates, accompanied by descriptive letterpress. The work, which is strongly bound in cloth, now contains thirty-nine maps in all.—Part V. of "Celebrities of the Century" (Cassell and Co.) brings us to the fourth letter of the the Century" (Cassell and Co.) brings us to the Cleveland, William Cobbett, Richard Cobden, Bishop Colenso, Simuel Taylor Coleridge, Victor Cousin, Marion Crawford, George Cruikshank, Charles Darwin, Samuel Davidson, D.D., and others.—The same publishers send us Part I., of "The Peoples of the World," a popular description of the characteristics, minners, and customs of the human family, by Dr. Robert Brown, M.A., F.R.G.S., &c.

THE EX-KING OF SERVIA AT JERUSALEM

AFTER ex-King Milan had resigned the reins of power to his son King Alexander and the Regents, he took—after the fashion of monarchs of old, when sick in min! and body—a trip to the East and Jerusalem, and our sketch, by Mr. A. Randall West, represents his camp outside the walls of the Holy City. Here the Royal

The Saloon Tent Tower of David

Road to Bethlehem

pilgrim took up his residence for ten days, in company with Ahmed Ali Pasha, an aide-de-camp of the Sultan. At one time it was rumoured that he intended to retire into a convent, with the idea of being eventually elected Patriarch of Servia; but this rumour proved, like many others regarding the King, untrue, and he shortly intends to return to his old capital, Belgrade, "to superintend the education of his son." education of his son.

REMBRANDT'S FAMOUS "NIGHT WATCH" in the Amsterdam Museum is being touched-up by an expert to revive the original colours in certain portions which have been darkened by repeated coats of varnish in previous restorations. Many artists declare that the picture needs complete restoration, but the Amsterdam authorities do not care to incur the responsibility, lest such an important work should be injured.

Ex-King Milan's Tent outlay of the Imperial Household, the funds for the peace standing of the Army and Navy, or the salary of officials. The Cabinet, after the fashion at Berlin, is not responsible to Parliament, but to the Sovereign, who will also be assisted in matters of State by a Privy Council. The promulgation of the Constitution was marked by much popular rejoicing and festivity, but there was a touch of "Old Japan" in the assassination on that very morning of Viscount Moritha Minister for Education, who it may be remembered was forthe Minister for Education, who it may be remembered was for-

BRACELET PRESENTED TO MRS. GLADSTONE

merly Minister in London.

THIS bracelet, which was presented on May 22nd to Mrs. Gladstone at the recent meeting of the Women's Liberal Federation in commemoration of her golden wedding, is noteworthy for the artistic taste shown in the grouping of the emerald and

diamond shamrocks which surround the portrait. The miniature, which is copied from the well-known portrait by Sir John Millais, is painted on ivory. The band of the bracelet is formed of three thin delicate lines of gold enamelled in green and white, and at the back



is engraved "25th July, 1839. From the Women's Liberal Federation, 1889." The miniature has been mounted by Messrs. Hancocks and Co., of New Bond Street.

KANGAROOS want protection in South Australia. So many of the animals are shot whilst very young that it is suggested to restrict their wholesale destruction. Most of the skins go to America, where kangaroo leather is much liked.

A University under British Tuition is being established in Pekin, and one or two branches, such as the College of Medicine, are already in working order. All graduates passing satisfactorily will be given appointments in the Chinese Army and Navy.

THE AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN has adopted a curious method of commemorating the restoration of his authority in Afghan Turkestan. He has ordered 2,000 mainas—a bird peculiar to Laghman—to be let loose in the province that they may be acclimatised and breed there, and "leave their offspring in Turkestan are a memoral of the Amer." as a memory of the Ameer.

A CHOICE SPECIMEN OF BABU ENGLISH appears in the Times of A CHOICE SPECIMEN OF BABU ENGLISH appears in the *Times of India*. A native sent a present of a gosling with the following letter:—"Honoured Sir,—My father was in Bombay, and he bought two goose's pups of the newest fashion, so I beg leave to send your honour one; they are not common gooses, but of somewhat respectable family; kindly accept."

SHAM BABIES FOR RAILWAY TRAVELLING are seriously advertised by an American journal—the St. Louis Messenger. Travellers who want to keep a carriage to themselves can invest in an artificial infert which exists like return and effectually frighters people away. who want to keep a carriage to inemselves can invest in an arminiate infant which cries like nature, and effectually frightens people away. A small pocket-size baby, with "irregular and piercing cries," costs 8s.; a child that groans miserably is worth 1l.; and an elaborately arranged infant which "shrieks with rage in five different notes,"

"CAN THE NEGRO CHANGE HIS SKIN?" has been a question practically put and negatived at Leipzig during a recent experiment. Several portions of white skin were grafted on the negro, and these fragments gradually darkened till tney matched the rest of the dusky body. Then some morsels of the negro's skin were transplanted on a white man, and in a few weeks they grew pale, while, at the end of three months they were as white as their surroundings. at the end of three months they were as white as their surroundings.

THE LATE FAMOUS FRENCH CENTENARIAN, M. Chevreul. THE LATE FAMOUS FRENCH CENTENARIAN, M. Chevreul. possessed a most valuable scientific library of from eight to ten thousand volumes, and his heirs have presented the books to the Paris Museum of Natural History. These books are now being removed to their new home, where they occupy a special room, together with a number of M. Chevreul's manuscripts, mostly consisting of notes made day by day on scientific subjects, and tied up by the author in different coloured wrappers, according to the theme. Many books contain valuable annotations in M. Chevreul's own hand. own hand.

COURT GARDEN-PARTIES IN JAPAN are given twice a year at the COURT GARDEN-PARTIES IN JAPAN are given twice a year at me time respectively of the cherry-blossoms and the chrysanthenums. The "cherry-blossom party" took place a few weeks ago, when the Mikado and the Empress invited their guests "to view the blossoms in the grounds of the Palace by the Sea, Tokio." Unfortunately the Mikado was ill, but the Empress received her visitors, attired in a satin dress, hat, parasol, and shoes to match the cherry-blossoms. When all had arrived, the Empress headed a procession five hun red strong round the gardens, the guests being marshalled according to strong round the gardens, the guests being marshalled according to rank, and all walked solemnly through every winding path admiring the clusters of bloom on thousands of tree. Boats are usually in the clusters of bloom on thousands of trees. Poets are usually in attendance on the Empress with poems lauding the beauty and excellence of the cherry tree. excellence of the cherry-tree.

THE AUTHOR OF "HARVEST."

An impression exists among women that, as writers of fiction, they are unfairly treated by critics and reviewers who are cheful; copy posed of men. The impression is not unnatural. They may be supposed to have derived a hered-tory, prejudice against the unfairness of men fr m the barbaric ages, when the strongers sex dominered as "levides of creation." In the present day, however, no prejudice exists against women in the domain of art, science, or literature. Competent critics judge of their productions without the worker is made or female, they simply the heart vertice as to whether the worker has to sex. It matters not to them whether vertice as to whether the worker has to sex. It matters not to them whether vertice as to whether the worker is made or female, they simply had bully executed. However, they simply that the productions without the worker is made or female, they simply had bully executed. However, and the worker is made or female their womanhood by assuming masculation or rejicene names it their essays in the literary domain. Some of the most eminent writers of fiction have thus chosen to nake their dout. Madume Dudevant become famous as "George Sand," Miss Mary Anne Evans assumed the name of "George Eliot," Charlotte Bronge entered the sen of fiction have thus chosen to nake their dout. Madume Dudevant become famous as "George Sand," Miss Mary Anne Evans assumed the name of "George Eliot," Charlotte Bronge entered the sen of fiction have thus chosen to nake their workers, and the production have thus chosen to nake their workers of fiction have thus chosen to nake their dout. Madume Dudevant become famous as "George Sand," Miss Mary Anne Evans assumed the name of "George Eliot," Charlotte Bronge entered the sen of fiction have thus chosen to nake their workers. The many process of reasoning. Like the terest and the production of the most entired the sen of the recently published," Harvest, "is produced to the recently published," Harvest, "is produced to the recently pu



The story-telling power of cultivated woman is undoubted. Her inventive genius for romance and her ready speech become easily converted into written language, and subjugated to the slower action of the pen. This trait is abundantly apparent in the works of the writer who, as "John Strange Winter," has by leaps and bounds acquired an

enviable position on the heights of fame as author of several remarkable tales, the most noteworthy being "Bootles Baby" and now "Harvest," issued under the auspices of the Hansom Cab Publishing Company, Ludgate Hill, E.C. The first-named novel has articled immense popularity, and the latter is destined to add greatly to the writer's well-earned reputation. Mr. John Ruskin, speaking of "Bootles Baby", has declared "John Strange Winter" to be "the author to whom we owe the most finished and faithful rendering ever yet given of the character of the British solder. Mrs. Stannard has in her last work—in simplicity and uraightforwardness of diction, in evolution of plot, and in fascination of character painting, both male and female, made marked progress, and proved herself one of the best tale-writers of the time, especially in the current popular form of the one shilling novellette.

We have in the present work once more typical specimens of the British solder; one, a young officer, valentine Harrington, a handsome, loving, well-mannered man, except in a single unfortunate proposal, made, however, in apparently good faith according, which is lights; the other a retired General named Vandeleur, "an arrogant old munmy, who had retroubled himself about the feelings of others." The other principal character is Rachel Power, an orphan young lady of extreme beauty, passionate in love, but of heroic bearing, and talks with a vigorous Saxon cloquence of overwhelming force. She forgives but never forgets an insult, and remains unconquerable to the last of the stands erect and unbending, and talks with a vigorous Saxon cloquence of overwhelming force. She forgives but never forgets an insult, and remains unconquerable to the

As to literary style, the author tells the story with great ease, simplicity, and directness of language. She never descends to tawdry verbiage. Her great descriptive powers she, like a true artist, but sparingly uses in telling her homely interesting tale. She has a fine sense of beauty in music, painting, and decorative art. She describes "Show Sunday" in the studio

nost familiar with the best of their kind. In rival to human nature, in knowledge of motive, and east to human nature, in knowledge of motive, and east become becautiar modes in developed the present mission of the present mission which we are poune to death, with remarkable dramatic prover of containing the property of the provided dents for the best effect, and a mode of expression and the provided dents for the best effect, and a mode of expression and the provided dents for the best effect, and a mode of expression and the provided dents for the best effect, and a mode of expression and the provided dents for the best effect, and a mode of expression and the provided dents of the provided de monid. The characters on womanhood is more obtusiveness. The purity of womanhood is more trught throughout, and obviously any free and extra with distinct disapproval in the action of the cardwidth distinct disapproval in the action of the cardwidth distinct disapproval in the action of the cardwidth of the car

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ALL THROUGH THE MONTH OF JUNE.





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STONIER and CO., Glass and China Dealers, 78, Lord Street, Liverpool.

Removes sunburn,

and produces a beautifully fair and DELICATE COMPLEXION.

prevents the hair falling off or becoming dr in hot weather. Bottles. 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. Ask anywherefor Rowland's Articles. 3d. extra in stamps to A. B.



Unsurpassed as a REMEDY FOR CORNS **ALLCOCK'S** CORN PLASTERS.

If your Chemist has not got them send is. 1½d in Stamps to

22, HAMILTON SQUARE, BIRKENHEAD DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

This pure Solution is the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach. Heartburn, Headache. Gout, and Indigestion

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The safest and most could assert the safest and most could assert the safest and most could assert the safest and most could be safest and safest



Niscuits de Paan. In 1/- Tins. DAVID CHALLEN, SOLE CONSIGNEE, LONDON.

SPECIAL JEWEL SAL
FROM JUNE 1ST TO JULY 31ST.

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To the QUEEN, 146, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.,
Beg to announce to their customers and the Public that, having determined to make considerable altera
in their premises, which will involve a partial suspension of their business during the month of August
in their premises, which will involve a partial suspension of their business during the month of August
they have decided before commencing to offer the whole of their valuable stock, consisting of Jovels of
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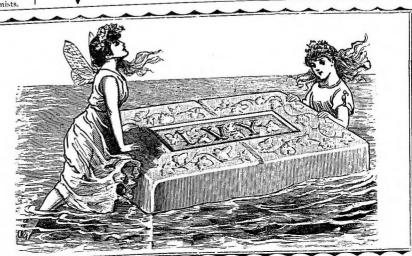
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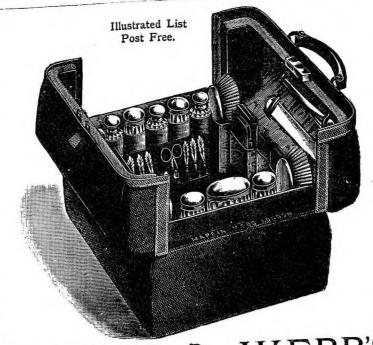
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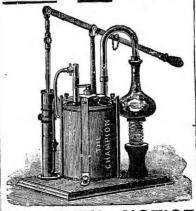
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